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HOME NEWS

Train drivers pledge help to striking air traffic assistants

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Train drivers' leaders yesterday pledged full and active support for a lengthy strike by air traffic control assistants.

This week they will discuss ways of putting pressure on the Civil Aviation Authority.

One option bound to be considered is the blocking of fuel supplies to airports. Last week the Government ordered the RAF to cross a picket line to get fuel for generators for the West Drayton air traffic control computer near Heathrow.

The statement of support was issued by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) after talks between its general secretary, Mr Ray Buckton, and Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), the control assistants' union.

The meeting was arranged in accordance with an instruction to Mr Buckton by Aslef's executive committee, which is in session this week. An Aslef

spokesman said: "Mr Buckton will be reporting back to his executive with a view to positive forms of action being taken in order to assist in bringing the deadlock to an end."

Aslef and the other two railway unions are to meet British Railways Board officials tomorrow over a big pay claim. The board is arguing, however, that details cannot be discussed because nobody is able to attend from the National Union of Railwaymen.

Mr Clifford Rose, a member of the British Railways Board with responsibility for industrial relations, gave a warning yesterday that there was no longer an easy way of improving productivity on the railways.

He told the Railway Study Association that the phrase, "self-financing productivity deal" was another example of fallen standards. Any productivity deal on British Rail would have to improve the finances of the undertaking as well as of the workforce.

Scots 'will be forced to vote for separation'

By Our Political Staff

Taking a line that conflicts with the view of the Shadow Cabinet, Mr David Knox, Conservative MP for Leek, said in Liverpool last night that the devolution of executive and legislative power to Scotland "is the most urgent domestic political problem facing the United Kingdom".

In his most recent statement Mr Francis Fynn, Opposition spokesman on devolution, said that the Conservatives proposed a consultative body without executive or legislative powers.

Mr Knox, advocating legislative devolution, said that in increasing numbers the Scots had shown clearly that they wanted a bigger say.

"But if the United Kingdom Parliament shows itself incapable of granting this to the Scottish people they will draw the conclusion that... the only way to achieve their wishes is to vote for the Scottish National Party", he said.

"In other words, they will be forced to vote for a party advocating total separation from England".

Fewer academic posts for new graduates

By Our Education Correspondent

Economic stringency in higher education together with the small number of lecturers and professors at retiring age meant that job opportunities for graduates in the academic field had almost disappeared, Mr Brian Putt, director of the Central Services Unit for universities and polytechnic careers and appointments services, said yesterday.

Ten years ago a student with a bachelor's degree in science or engineering had an even chance of obtaining his first university post, and those with an arts degree had an even

better chance, Mr Putt said. But vacant university posts were now almost non-existent, even for those with a doctorate.

There was an age "bulge" among people teaching in the universities. Many were between 35 and 50 years of age, which meant that only a few retired each year.

The sharp decline in the number of vacancies and the relative decline in the salaries paid to university lecturers had not reduced the attraction of the academic life to graduates, however. More than 100 applications could be expected for any post in the social sciences, he said.

Mr Putt made his remarks when introducing a new statistical supplement to the annual "grey book" on graduate employment information, published by the unit. It describes the changes in the labour market since 1976, six months after leaving university.

Despite the deteriorating prospects for employment nationally, the supplement shows that unemployment among first-degree graduates in December, 1976, remained constant at 5.5 per cent, the same as in the previous December. But there was a distinct change in the pattern of employment. Far more graduates were going into

commerce, manufacturing and the law, and fewer into central or local government.

The report also shows that more women are attending university: 35 per cent of all new undergraduates are now female, compared with 30 per cent five years ago.

There is also a change in the type of jobs women take. More are going into medicine, dentistry and health care, as well as into business, administration and social work.

First Destination of Undergraduate Graduates, 1975-76 (Central Services Unit, Crawford House, Precent Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9EP, £2.50).

Guidance on inequality is sought

By Annabel Ferriman

Sex discrimination is not recognized by the education service and the Green Paper, *Education in Schools*, has done little to change that attitude, the Equal Opportunities Commission said yesterday.

Local education authorities should be asked to show what progress they had made in eliminating discrimination in their forthcoming curriculum review for the Department of Education and Science, it added.

The Commission was giving written evidence on the Green Paper, which recommended a review of the school curriculum, now being undertaken by all local education authorities.

It welcomed the review but regretted the paper's lack of guidance on how inequality should be tackled in schools.

It took issue particularly with the paper's statement that equal opportunity in the curriculum did not necessarily mean identical provision, and thought that might be used as an escape clause by authorities who had shown no initiative in changing the traditional curricular patterns for boys and girls.

"The commission does not accept, for example, that provision for cookery is equivalent to provision for metalwork", it said.

Some students may get improved awards

By Our Education Correspondent

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, may take action to improve the educational allowances awarded to students who are not eligible for mandatory grants, it was disclosed yesterday.

She told a delegation from the Council for Educational Advance that she would soon be analysing the results of a survey of local education authorities discretionary grants to see whether such action was possible. Many authorities have cut back on the number of discretionary awards or on the amount, or both.

Concern has been expressed in many quarters about the disparity in the awards granted to students in further education which will be widened when the Holland proposals are introduced. Under those proposals, a young person who has been unemployed for more than

six weeks may receive an allowance of £18 a week to take a job training course.

Mrs Williams gave another clear hint that she was losing her battle with local education authorities to introduce certain specific grants.

When the delegation urged her to introduce specific grants for nursery education, she replied that while she favoured earmarking funds for that purpose, she could hold out hope for nursery provision only as part of the inner cities programme.

On education standards generally, the council called for immediate action to take advantage of the falling school rolls to improve the pupil-teacher ratio.

In a statement issued after the meeting the council said that Mrs Williams had said she was aware that extra resources would have to be provided if educational standards were not to deteriorate as a result of falling pupil rolls.

Decree for Lady Bute

Lady Bute, aged 41, of Albert Bridge Road, London, was granted a decree nisi in London yesterday on the ground that the marriage had broken down and she and her husband had lived apart for more than five years.

Closed shop to end

Humberstone County Council's decision to end its closed shop agreement for 34,000 employees was announced yesterday.

After a legal argument between Mr. Britton and Mr. Humberstone, QC, for the council, Mr. Justice Melford Stevenson agreed to Mr. Humberstone's request for an adjournment.

An enigma within 'Enigma'

Continued from page 1

The first difficulty at the Public Record Office is sorting the wheat from the chaff. Exhortations to "stop sending dummy messages" and "concentrate on U-boat sightings on the basis of some real intelligence" were issued.

Another complication is the often haphazard way in which de-coded messages were sent down the wire from Bletchley Park to the intelligence directorates of the Armed Forces in Whitehall. On occasion Bletchley failed for several days to break the German codes, which were changed approximately every 24 hours at midnight.

The Enigma papers appear in the record office in the form of bundles bound together in the order they reached London. Life will be much easier for the historian when the official history of wartime intelligence is published, which according to Whitehall sources will be the context in which Ultra was analysed and used. Scholars will then be in a better position to know what they are looking for.

The two-volume history is being prepared by Professor H. Hinsley and Mr. Antony Dill, both of the Public Record Office. All the Ultra material now in the process of declassification is being sifted by Professor Hinsley since the official history was begun in 1971.

Libel case adjourned after clash

A libel action over a play written five years ago by John Arden and his wife, Margaret D'Arcy, was adjourned for a month in the High Court yesterday to enable alterations to be made in her defence.

Mr Richard Burges, aged 76, an estate agent of Broadbridge Mill, Bosham, Chichester, sued the two playwrights, both of Corundulla, Headfort, co. Galway, claiming damages over their play, *The Ballgame*, begun in 1972.

He claims that he could be identified from a character in the play, and it injured his credit and reputation as an estate agent.

The play concerns English absentee landlords in the Republic of Ireland and their treatment of occupiers. Mr Burges was a landlord of a cottage and land at Oughterard, co. Galway.

Yesterday, Mr. Leon Britton, counsel for Mr. Burges, asked for the Ardens' defence of fair comment on a matter of public interest to be struck out.

After a legal argument between Mr. Britton and Mr. Humberstone, QC, for the Ardens, Mr. Justice Melford Stevenson agreed to Mr. Humberstone's request for an adjournment.

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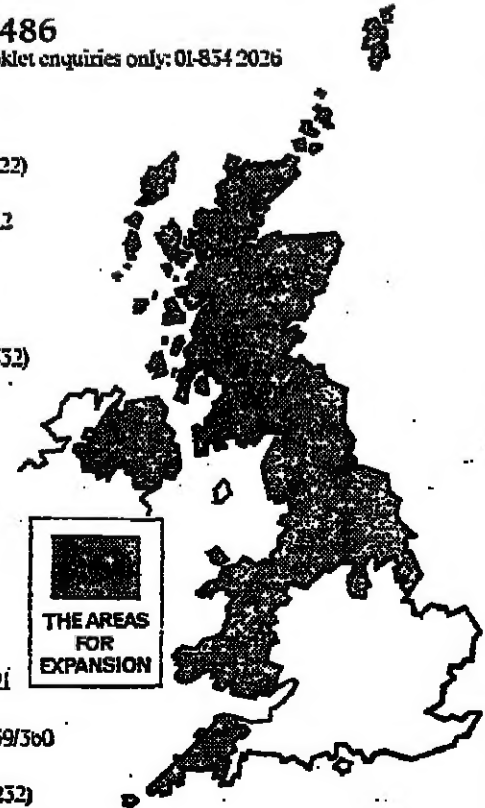
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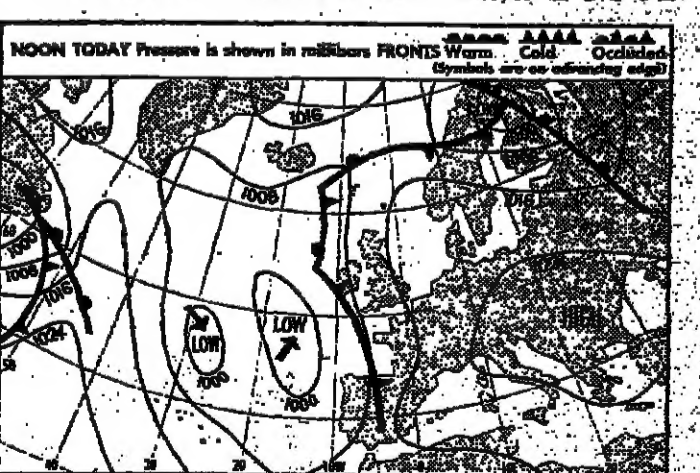
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T18/10G

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
in association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.29 am. Sun sets: 6.1 pm.
Moon rises: 1.38 pm. Moon sets: 10.52 pm.

First quarter: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 6.31 pm to 7.1 am.
High water: London Bridge, 6.8 am, 6.5m (22.7ft); 6.34 pm, 7.0m (22.8ft). Avonmouth, 11.44 am, 11.9m (39.0ft). Dover, 3.16 am, 6.4m (21.0ft); 3.45 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Lowest, 10.38 am, 7.0m (23.1ft); 10.55 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft). Liverpool, 3.30 am, 8.5m (28.0ft); 3.56 pm, 8.8m (28.9ft).

A SE airstream covers most parts, with a low trough approaching SW later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, East Anglia, Midlands (E), SE and central S England: Fog thinning slowly, giving hazy sunshine in most places; wind SE, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).
Borders, E. central N and NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, central High-

lands, Moray Firth: Fog thinning slowly, persisting in places; wind SE, light; max temp 12°C (54°F).
W. Midlands, N. Wales, Lake District, NW England, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Fog patches clearing to give bright or sunny spells; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (64°F).
Channel Islands: Mainly dry and bright; wind SE, moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).
SW England, S Wales, N Ireland: Fog patches clearing to give bright or sunny spells; but rain later; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).
Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry and bright with SE moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).
NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dull and misty; wind SE moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain spreading from W, followed by sunny intervals and showers. Fog patches, but much less widespread.
Sea passages: S. North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SE, light; sea smooth.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY: MONDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun; th. thunder.

	Amsterdam	Antwerp	Birmingham	Bombay	Boston	Calcutta	Canton	Cardiff	Chicago	Copenhagen	Dublin	Edinburgh	Hong Kong	London	Lyons	Manila	Medan	Metz	Montreal	Osaka	Paris	Perth	Rangoon	San Francisco	Singapore	Stockholm	Sydney	Tokyo	Yokohama
Temp	10	10	10	28	18	28	28	10	10	10	10	10	28	10	10	28	28	10	10	10	10	10	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Wind	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

Big cat nion seek bargain ridlington hunter junction zoo sal rainst TU

By Alan Hamilton

Bargain hunters seeking a cut in the price of admission to the zoo in Ridlington, Leicestershire, are being told that the zoo is not for sale.

The zoo, which is owned by the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Society, is being sold by the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Society.

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Why does your appetite decrease as you get older?

Whatever the reason—for many old people it's just as well that it does. It is a sad thought that nowadays many old people just cannot afford to eat properly, even with a diminished appetite.

Older people need somewhere they can meet and share a meal, or just a cup of tea. It doesn't seem much to ask, but among the few places are the Day Centres that are supported by Help the Aged, and there's not enough of them.

This is where you can really help. Help the Aged's only source of money is from voluntary donations. You can be assured your donation will be carefully used to make some old people here, or abroad, less lonely, cold and hungry.

A donation of £25 provides much needed equipment for a Centre; £5 will send 25 meals abroad, while £150 will not only help a Day Centre, it will also put the name of a loved one on the Dedication Plaque in the Day Centre.

Your donation is desperately needed to help the lonely and the housebound. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon Treasurer, The Rt Hon Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T8, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed). * Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

HOME NEWS

Court says former wife to have whole house

The rights of divorced couples to the matrimonial home are not always equal, or even near it, the Court of Appeal made clear yesterday. It awarded a former wife, left with four children, the whole house.

Lord Justice Ormrod said the concept of equality was elusive. In that case, if the couple's £10,000 interest in their house, bought solely in the husband's name in 1963, was divided, neither would have enough to buy another property. In addition, the former husband, a police officer, had police accommodation.

The court allowed an appeal by Miss Mary Hanlon, aged 44, a community nurse, of Trinity Lane, Welham Cross, Hertfordshire, from an order that the house be sold in five years' time when the youngest child reaches 17, and the proceeds be then divided with her former husband.

The court ordered the former husband, Mr Peter Hanlon, aged 49, living in a police house in Bush Hill Park, Enfield, to transfer the house to her absolutely. In exchange it reduced maintenance payments to the two youngest children, aged 14 and 12, to a nominal sum. He makes no payment to his working wife or to his two elder children, both over 18.

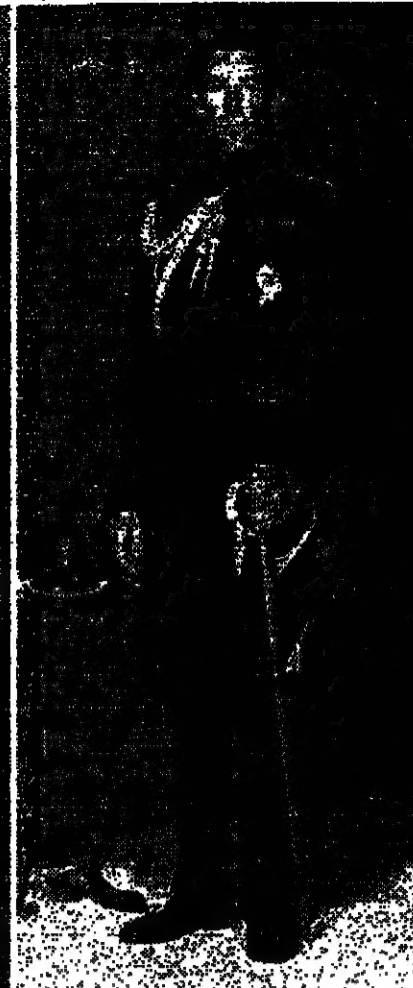
Lord Justice Stamp said the difficulty concerning the matrimonial home after divorce when its sale would not realise enough to provide a roof for both parties "haunts the courts almost every day".

Lord Justice Ormrod said that if that house was sold and the proceeds divided the result would be that both Mrs Hanlon, and later Mr Hanlon, would probably have to be housed by the local authority.

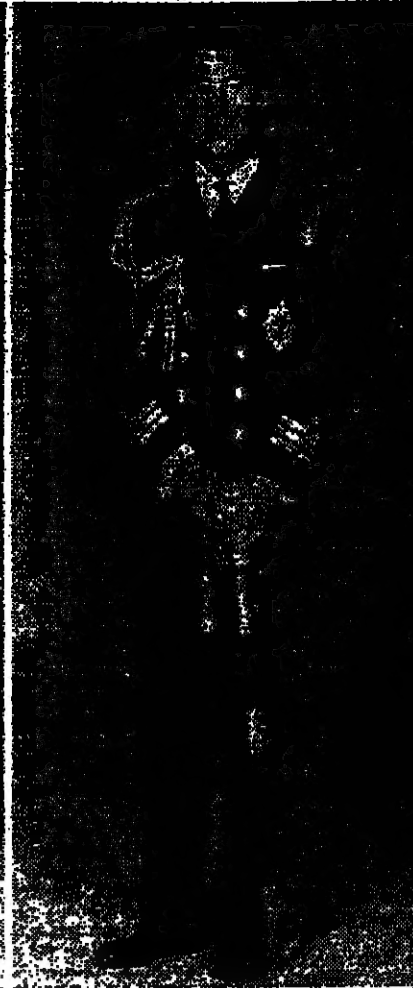
The order appealed from had been made by Mr Justice Rees "almost in despair at solving the problem". He had described it as "the normal order".



Uniforms for all occasions: The Prince of Wales, who is starting a tour of the United States and Australia today, in the uniforms of (left to right) a colonel of the Welsh



Guards, tunic order, a colonel of the Welsh Guards, frock coat, a commander in the Royal Navy and a wing commander in the RAF. The Prince, who was photographed in



the Grand Hall, Windsor Castle, will be in America until October 30 and in Australia from November 1 to 11. In America he will visit Georgia and stay with the governor. In Australia,



among other things he will launch a silver jubilee pop music record album, and attend a gala at Sydney Opera House. He will meet as many young people as possible.

Cod will share herring's fate in N Sea, fishermen say

By Hugh Clayton

Cod stocks in the North Sea have begun to dwindle because of irresponsible catching by Britain's partners in the EEC, fishermen's leaders said yesterday. They fear that cod may suffer the same fate as North Sea herring, now the subject of a unilateral catching ban by the British Government.

Mr George Crawford, a skipper, who is president of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations, said in

London: "There has been wholesale slaughter on the Dogger Bank in the past three months. The North Sea is full of small codling and these are being carted off to fishmeal factories in Denmark."

Fishermen insist that the Government's claim to an exclusive 12-mile limit for Britain is inadequate. Mr Jonathan Hall, president of the British Fishing Federation, said that an exclusive 50-mile zone was the least they could accept.

Church lawyers uncertain over policy on woman who officiated in England

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Twice in the past seven days a woman ordained as a priest in the Episcopal (Anglican) Church in America has conducted Holy Communion services in Anglican churches in England. It was disclosed yesterday. The news has disturbed ecclesiastical legal circles because there appears to be no reliable means either to ensure those responsible or to prevent a repetition.

The Rev Alison Palmer, who held a Communion service in a Unitarian church in London last autumn, celebrated Holy Communion in a parish church in Manchester last Tuesday and in Newcastle upon Tyne on Sunday.

After publicity in *The Guardian* over last Tuesday's event the Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Patrick Rodger, issued a statement regarding "these unlawful proceedings". The Archbishop of York, Dr Blanch, consulted the Bishop of Manchester, and a spokesman for him said later that "action of this sort is counter-productive and what we want is rational and balanced discussion of the whole matter".

The Church of England has put off until November next year any further decision about the ordination of women, having decided so far to postpone any decision on the fundamental objections to their ordination. The Episcopal church, in full communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury, admits

women to the priesthood, and Miss Palmer is the first known woman priest ordained legitimately elsewhere to be invited to take a Communion service in the Church of England.

The regulations in force in the Church of England do not, however, automatically require her ordination for services in England. In conservative quarters she is regarded as not only unauthorized but invalidly ordained, and hence still a laywoman.

Under regulations that apply throughout the Anglican Communion, a priest ordained in one province is expected to seek permission to officiate from the local archbishop when visiting another province. Permission in Miss Palmer's case was never sought nor granted.

Last Tuesday's service took place in the Church of the Apostles, east Manchester, where the incumbent is the Rev Alfred Willett. He and his wife, Desdemona, Phoebe Willett, wrote to the Bishop of Manchester telling him of what had happened and saying that for them it was a matter of conscience.

Miss Palmer is understood to have posed for a photograph last Friday in the act of celebrating Holy Communion, at the request of *The Guardian*.

The service on Sunday in Newcastle upon Tyne took place after discussion between the Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev Ronald Bowdler, the incumbent minister, the Rev Ian Harker, and the parochial church council. The bishop had

strongly urged them not to go ahead.

Legal authorities in the Church of England said yesterday that there was no disciplinary penalty available in the present rules, and anyway Miss Palmer would not be regarded as a priest in canon law, where it is stated that a candidate for ordination must be male.

The authorities considered that a bishop could bring a charge against the church courts alleging that an incumbent's behaviour amounted to "conduct unbecoming a clergyman".

It is unlawful under the Act of Uniformity, 1552, for someone who has not been properly ordained according to law to "presume" to celebrate Holy Communion, but again there is no penalty.

The incumbent would have to be convicted of conduct unbecoming a clergyman by his participation in such a service, and his consent for such use of a church building.

However, the authorities are divided on whether such a hypothesis would be likely to be upheld in view of the decision of the general synod in 1975 that there was no fundamental objection to the ordination of women. The only other course open would appear to be a High Court injunction preventing a service from taking place.

The House of Bishops of the Church of England decided last year that no bishop would recognize a woman priest ordained overseas until the general synod had considered the matter again. *Leading article, page 17*

ADVERTISEMENT

Our food (and our children's food) must not be given away.

Next week, on the 24-25th, your Government is attempting, possibly for the last time, to set in train serious negotiations with the EEC countries on the future of one of our most valuable food resources.

The waters around our islands, and the North Sea in particular, are the world's most prolific fish pond, one of our richest natural assets, a vital source of food, and jobs, and a major contributor to the balance of payments.

Britain's pond provides more than 60% of the so called "EEC pond" which currently yields around 3,000,000 tonnes of fish a year. Properly cared for, it could, within five years, yield more than 5,000,000 tonnes, worth more than £2,000,000,000.

What is more, that would be £2,000,000,000 a year for ever. Unlike the oil and gas, the fish resource, properly cared for, will follow its natural cycle of reproduction and will not run out.

On the basis of that 60% contribution of waters, Britain should reasonably expect the same share of that £2,000,000,000. A claim further enhanced by the fact that we are Europe's predominant fishing nation with the biggest food fish market and the biggest fleet and shore based industry in addition to owning the major share of the resources.

But Britain is in danger of losing its rightful share and, even more alarmingly, the waters and the fish within them are not being properly cared for.

Despite our predominance, and the fact that we have lost more in distant waters than the other European states and have little to gain from access to their own largely barren waters, the rest of the community would deny us our fair share in pursuit of their objective of unrestrained access to our fish by making it the community's only common resource.

In addition, Britain's pond is being pillaged. Too many fish are being caught, many of them before they mature and are able to reproduce. The resource is dwindling under the pressure of the present "free-for-all" resulting from the lack of a fair and responsible European fisheries policy and, unlike Britain, the proper policing and enforcement of catch regulations by other member states.

To ensure that Britain gets her fair share and, above all, that the fish stocks are adequately restored and conserved, British fishermen claim there

is only one solution. It is, as the rest of the world has already demonstrated, to give the coastal state exclusive control over a wide band around its own shores. That is why Britain claims a 50 mile exclusive zone within its own 200 mile limit.

It is the only certain method of exercising the degree of control required to establish what should be caught by whom (and how) and, above all, ensuring that such a conservation regime is fully enforced; but once such control is out of the hands of those most interested (the coastal state), abuse, as present events prove, is inevitable.

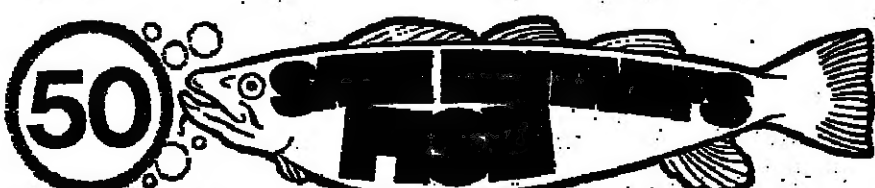
If the Government fails to obtain an exclusively controlled 50 mile zone for Britain, these are the likely results:

1. A continuation of the present gross over-fishing with a quickening in the pace of decline in the stocks as ever more immature fish are caught and the sea's life cycle is cut off in its juvenile stages.
2. The creeping unemployment in the British catching industry, and the shore based industries that support it in the ratio of six jobs on shore to every one at sea, will become even greater.
3. If, as the disappearing herring already graphically demonstrates, our waters become a maritime desert, the other EEC countries as well as Britain will suffer. With less fish available for British and European housewives, what there is will inevitably become more expensive. We will have to make up with imports - if we can afford them.
4. If we give it all away, there will be no hope of Britain ever getting its fair share of its own fish again. We will miss out on a £2,000,000,000 catch that in perpetuity would not only support our own and the European markets but, from the world's richest fish pond, open up new opportunities in world markets too.

With an exclusively controlled 50 mile fishing zone all this could be avoided. Future supplies of varied, reasonably priced, good quality fish would be assured.

That is why it is essential that the Government speaks up for us vigorously and uncompromisingly next week.

We must have a 50 mile exclusive fishing zone



British Fishing Federation, National Federation of Trawler Officers Guilds, National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, Scottish Fishermen's Federation.

Warning about glass-fibre bonnets on Minis

Motorists who fit glass-fibre bonnets on old Minis are running an accident risk, a British Leyland expert said yesterday.

Mr Robert Deboo-Jones, an expert on chassis structures at Leyland's Longbridge factory, told magistrates at Redbridge, London, that it was possible that the car's handling might be affected.

Peter William Weyell, aged 30, of Spelming, Lincolnshire, was charged with driving a car in a dangerous condition. He was fined £10 after changing his plea from not guilty to guilty.

Police Constable Vernon Prichard said he and a colleague from Scotland Yard's accident prevention unit stopped Mr Weyell in Dagenham in April. They found the metal bonnet of his Mini had been replaced by glass fibre. He took the car for a test drive and found it badly understeered because of the modification.

"At 40 miles an hour the front end of the car tended to break away", he said. "Even at lower speeds the car wobbled. In a crash the engine could go into the passenger compartment. The bonnet was held on only by hinges to the front frame and rubber clips on the side."

The officer said that when an integral part of a car was removed the whole vehicle became structurally unsafe. "It is like an egg. It is strong only because of its shape. If you slice the shell in half you lose all the strength."

Mr Weyell said the bonnet was the second he had fitted. The first had split in two in a crash. The Department of Transport said circulars warning car testing stations about potential dangers from replacement fibre bonnets would be issued.

Car driver sought

Detectives investigating the murder of Mrs Vanessa Raven, aged 23, who was found drowned in the bath at her home in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, last Friday, are seeking the driver of a light, two-door saloon car seen parked near the house. A special team will start checking thousands of cars today.

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The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that...

HOME NEWS

Government considers allocating more money to maintain local adult literacy projects

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government is considering allocating more money to local authorities to maintain adult literacy projects, a report published today says. The report, published by the Adult Literacy Resource Agency, says that the continued provision of such projects is "gravely endangered" by the cuts in local authority budgets. It is due to be published in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Since the agency was set up in 1975, more than 100,000 adults have received tuition. In the 12 months ended last March nearly 40,000 adults began tuition. A survey of one week in February showed a total of 59,398 students in adult literacy classes and 3,410 more on waiting lists.

Hearing of charges against police chief starts

From Our Correspondent
Preston

The hearing of disciplinary charges against Mr Stanley Parr, Lancashire's suspended chief constable, opened in private at Preston yesterday. Only those involved in the proceedings were present. They included a northern writer, who will produce a transcript of the evidence.

Mr Parr, aged 60, who was suspended on full pay in June, arrived accompanied by his counsel, Mr Michael Maguire, QC, and other legal representatives. The tribunal is headed by Mr Patrick Bennett, QC, of the Midlands and Oxford circuit, who is assisted by Mr A. F. Wilcox, former Chief Constable of Hertfordshire. The hearing is expected to last at least two weeks.

Football fan battered man to death

From Our Correspondent
Lincoln

Paul Fell, a Manchester United supporter, kicked and battered a defenceless drunken man to death after his team had lost, it was alleged at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday.

He repeatedly smashed his foot into the man's face and carried on the attack with a rock, Mr John Owen, QC, for the prosecution, said. The attack was so vicious that the rock broke as it smashed into Mr George Kapitan's face. As the man lay on the ground, Mr Owen added, Mr Fell stripped him naked except for his socks and stole £3 and his watch.

Mr Fell, aged 18, of Ravensdale Avenue, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, pleaded guilty to murdering Mr Kapitan, aged 46, and was ordered to be detained at her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr Owen said that Mr Fell had told the police: "I knocked him down and started kicking him. I smashed all his face in. I must have kicked him about 10 times. I lost my temper and did not know what I was doing."

Probation officers' criticism ill informed, solicitors say

An allegation of incompetence against solicitors, made at the weekend in evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services by the London branch of the National Association of Probation Officers, was described yesterday by Mr Jeffrey Gordon, information officer of the British Legal Association, as a "monstrous piece of vicious, untruthful, researched and unjustified generalization".

Mr Gordon said: "As practising solicitors we are tired of

It therefore recommends specific government grants to ensure an adequate basic service in each area.

The report says that although nearly all authorities give adult literacy some priority, most have cut provision directly or by increasing students' fees. There was a wide disparity. Some authorities had allocated more than £75,000 to adult literacy last year, others had provided less than £3,000.

When asked to comment on their expected provision after March 1978, 42 of the 104 education authorities in England and Wales said they hoped to maintain their service at its present level, but nine expressed serious concern of cuts ranging from "cessation of central funding will be calamitous" to "the service may have to be withdrawn".

While 63 authorities make no charge to literacy students, 41

charge fees that ranged last year from 50p to £7.50 a year, although many waive all or part of the fees in special cases, such as the unemployed.

The agency is anxious that potential students might be deterred because of the cost. It is also concerned about the building up of waiting lists for literacy courses in some areas. Waiting lists are dangerous, it says. Unless contact is maintained with those on the waiting list and action is taken within a reasonable time, they fade away, often never to be heard of again.

Of £782,650 spent by the agency last year, £140,393 went to 65 voluntary organizations, for which the outlook after March is particularly bleak. The report strongly urges central government help for those organizations.

Adult Literacy: Development in 1976-77 (Stationery Office, £1.50).

Long-term strategy urged

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is criticised in a report by the British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres (BAS) for not developing a coherent long-term strategy for tackling adult literacy in Britain.

The report, published yesterday, calls for further central government funding of literacy services. Present government funding is due to end next March and the report expresses the fear that many local author-

ities will not provide adequate tuition.

Mr Alan Wells, one of the authors of the report, said yesterday that there were about two million illiterate people in Britain.

The report maintains that the Government has responded to the question by "short-term, piecemeal measures". Adult Literacy: A continuing need (British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres, 7 Exton Street, London, W2).

Complaint on report of army shooting rejected

A complaint that The Guardian prejudged a matter likely to become the subject of an official investigation is rejected in a Press Council adjudication issued today.

The council says it is satisfied that a report in The Guardian was based on completely reputable information which turned out to be true when the matter was judicially investigated.

Under the headline "Army gun slows tide of peace", the paper published an article by Derek Brown quoting a police statement that the bullets that killed Majella O'Hare, aged 12, in Northern Ireland probably came from an army weapon. The article commented that the statement left little doubt that they came from a soldier.

Mr D. C. Sage, of St Catherine Road, Baginbun, Port Talbot, said the council that Mr Brown's evidence could not justify saying more than that there was doubt about who killed her.

Mr Brown told the complaints committee that every case of shooting in Northern Ireland was investigated by the police and the suggestion that a matter under judicial investigation should not be reported would put a newspaper into a situation of not reporting at all. In this instance, Mr Brown said, he had been informed by two responsible officers in the security forces that the soldier who killed the girl had been fired by a soldier. He said the evidence was not just adequate, it was overwhelming, and if anything the report he wrote was hedged with unnecessary uncertainty.

Dealing with evidence brought

up at the trial of a soldier who was acquitted of the child's manslaughter, Mr Brown said the defence had not denied that the soldier fired the fatal shot; he had insisted he was firing at a gunman, and the judge accepted that Technical evidence proved that his weapon was grossly inaccurate.

Mr Kenneth Dodd, executive editor of The Guardian, told the Council that Mr Brown was extremely experienced in reporting the Ulster situation, and his record was one of unqualified fairness and understanding. There had been no accusation of bias against him by either the Army or the Government.

The Press Council in its adjudication, said:

It was argued that in the present tense situation in Northern Ireland it was of the utmost importance that newspapers should not in any way prejudice or exacerbate matters which are likely to be the subject of official investigation.

The Press Council is satisfied that this report was based on completely reputable information. Although it was claimed that in advance of a judicial inquiry it would have been better not to refer to the allegation that a soldier was suspected of shooting the girl, the council is satisfied that the newspaper considered all these aspects and exercised a proper responsibility in coming to a decision.

The complaint against The Guardian is rejected.

Bus queue thieves

Two armed men who had been standing in a bus queue held up a Post Office van in Lewisham, south-east London, yesterday and escaped with £200 in coins.

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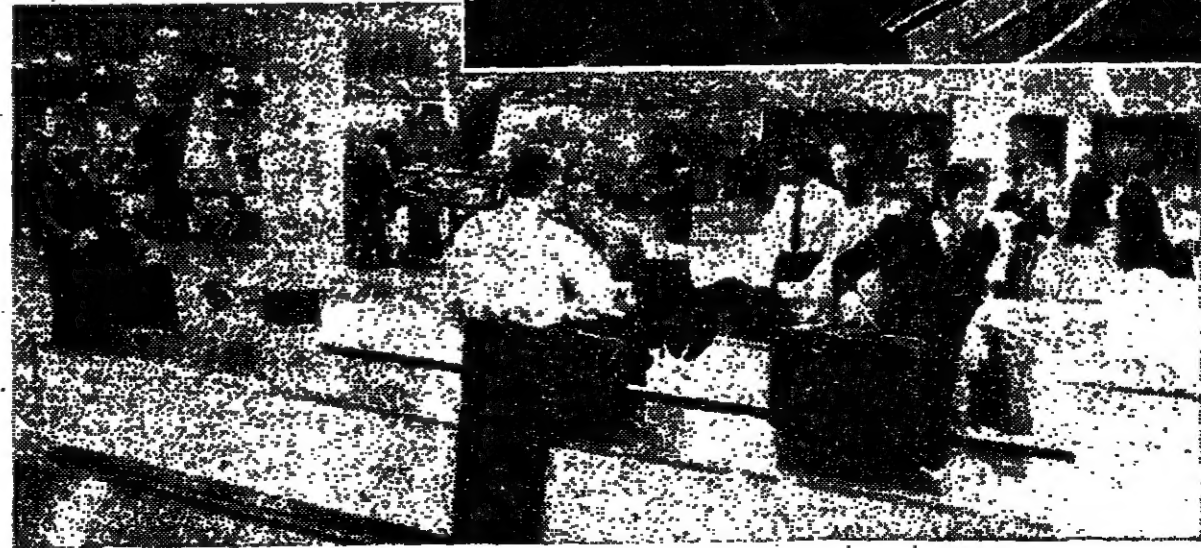


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HOME NEWS

Army units on standby in event of a terrorist attack on oil installations, author says

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
Units of The Special Air Service Regiment have been put on permanent standby in the event of terrorist attacks on Britain's North Sea oil rigs or pipelines, according to a book published today.

The author, Mr Paul Wilkinson, senior lecturer in politics at University College, Cardiff, told me that the defence of oil installations at sea had been put higher on the agenda as the result of security talks between EEC countries.

These have been held between Mr Rees, Home Secretary, and his counterparts in other EEC countries, as well as between police chiefs. Mr Wilkinson said that the Royal Navy had also developed a much closer interest in low intensity operations and surveillance than was the case two or three years ago. The protection of rigs was being given more resources as an inter-service task.

The use of advisers from the SAS in handling the South Moluccan terrorists in Holland

was cited as an example of European cooperation when Mr Rees met Community ministers in London in June.

The precedent is likely to be followed in other EEC countries when terrorists attack. After the June meeting Mr Rees foresaw a need for co-operation in preventing the theft of nuclear materials and protecting nuclear power stations.

Mr Wilkinson says in his book that there were at least ten attacks on nuclear installations in Western Europe between 1969 and 1975, eight of them involving the placing of explosives. In March, 1976, American officials said that since March, 1969, there had been 175 acts of violence or threats against nuclear installations in the United States.

Mr Wilkinson says: "There is little doubt that sufficient quantities of enriched uranium and plutonium could be obtained to make possible the manufacture of a primitive nuclear device."

He also says there is a grave shortage of equipment, special

skills and training to control riots. "Shields, riot control helmets, water cannon and tear gas, which are the stock-in-trade of many American and continental European police forces, are going to be needed extensively in Britain in coming decades."

"The unpleasant fact is that unless resources such as these are made rapidly and widely available to our police, the latter simply will not have the level of minimal force necessary to contain riots and disturbances that are likely to occur."

"It would be in circumstances where the police were clearly unable to cope that a government would be likely to take the grave step of calling in the Army to aid the civil power in a widening range of situations of disorder. Alternatively, there might be such strong political pressures in favour of establishing a special third force to deal with the disorders that they would prove politically irresistible."

Terrorism and the Liberal State (The Macmillan Press Ltd, hardcover, £7.95, paperback £2.95).

Rover adds to its successful range

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

Two additional versions of the much-acclaimed Rover are announced today by Leyland Cars. Six-cylinder 2300 and 2600 models join the 3500 V8, which has won a string of awards, including the "Car of the Year" title since it was launched 18 months ago. The new cars go on sale immediately and replace the former Rover 2200 and the Triumph 2000/2500 range, which are being phased out after production runs of 14 years.

The Rover 2300 and 2600 are powered by a new six-cylinder, in-line engine of 2300 cc and 2597 cc. It is the first completely new engine to be developed by Leyland since the formation of the company nine years ago, with an aluminium cylinder head, overhead camshaft and twin carburetors.

According to Leyland figures, the 2300 accelerates to 60 mph in 11.5 seconds and the 2600 in 10.7 seconds, and the respective top speeds are 114 and 119 mph. Touring fuel consumption



The successful Rover shape, now offered in 2300 and 2600 (above) versions.

is said to be about 25 miles to the gallon on each model.

The new cars have the same five-door bodyshell as the 3500, but power steering, tinted glass and halogen foglamps are optional rather than standard items. The 2600 shares the five-speed gearbox of the 3500 and the 2300 has a four-speed version of the same box. The self-levelling rear suspension of the 3500 is fitted to the 2600 but not the 2300.

The 2300 is priced at £5,350 and the 2600 at £5,800. At the same time the price of the 3500

is increased by £517 to £5,800, and it now costs £2,000 more than at its launch last year.

Leyland expect the new models to account for two thirds of Rover sales eventually, and hope that the smaller engines will attract buyers on the Continent, where car tax is related to engine capacity.

To exploit the full potential of the Rover—thought to be one of their most profitable cars—Leyland want to double the output of the Solihull factory to 100,000 units a year by introducing a night shift. But

the plan is opposed by the unions, who argue that night working is unsocial and has a bad effect on family life.

The factory was built for the new model, but has consequently fallen short of production targets. Delivery to customers has been as slow as nine months. The 3500 has been outsold in Britain recently by one of its main continental competitors, the German Audi 100. When I drove the new car, I was impressed by the smooth and quiet running of the six-cylinder engine.

Tory MP will argue closed shop test case

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet, East, will represent a constituent in what he regards as a test case of closed shop legislation.

He will tell the tribunal at Ashford, Kent, that Mr Kenneth Readhead, 40, of Deal, Kent, lost his job because he refused to join a trade union. Mr Aitken will contend that it was an unfair dismissal.

Mr Readhead, aged 40, worked for more than four and a half years as a skilled welder, earning £4,000 a year, at Redwood Holdings Ltd, based in Sandwich, manufacturing of generating equipment.

Mr Aitken said Mr Readhead had come to him because he had lost his job and was in financial straits.

In February the company signed a closed shop agreement with representatives of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU), the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Boatmen's Society. Mr Readhead refused to join any of these unions, and was dismissed on grounds of "inefficiency" on March 31.

Mr Aitken, who has a degree in law, was a member of the Commons standing committee that considered the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, which legislates for the closed shop. "This is a new law which turns around the law of dismissal and the closed shop. I am going to argue that the agreement at the company is defective," he said.

Although the company offered to rehire him and to pay a sum of money equivalent to his union fees into the funds of the EETPU, the unions refused to accept Mr Readhead's resignation. Mr Aitken said Mr Readhead lost his job on March 31.

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Europe's biggest 'battery' is inside a mountain

Unusual features about the power station being constructed inside a mountain at Llanberis include the prospect of two buses being able to pass in the tunnels below the 2,500ft Eildyr Fawr and the fact that some £300m is being spent because digging holes in a mountain and letting water through them is the most effective way to store electricity.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, which considers the scheme "one of the most exciting and challenging energy projects in the world", says its power station under a mountain within a National Park may become a tourist attraction with up to 1,000 visitors a day.

That is no wild estimate. During a recent open day to show visitors the early stages of construction, 10,500 people turned up. Llanberis is already something of a shrine for industrial archaeologists, with its slate quarry museum almost alongside the project for a "pumped storage power station".

Man has devised many ways of generating electricity but few ways of storing it that go much beyond the traditional battery.

Some 20 years ago, however, engineers devised a way of at

Regional report

John Chartres
Llanberis

least smoothing over the discrepancies between the steady output from bigger and bigger power stations and the fluctuating demand of consumers who do unscientific things like switching off their lights when they go to bed and rushing to put on electric kettles during a natural break in a television programme.

The idea was to use spare power when demand was low to pump water up the side of a mountain and run it down again through a hydroelectric generator when demand was high.

One of the world's first such storage stations was built 15 miles away from Llanberis at Ffestioiog, in the 1960s, and has worked successfully since.

Many have been built abroad but this project at Dinorwic, due in operation by 1982, is breaking records through sheer size and complexity.

It will be Europe's largest of its kind and will be able to generate to produce 1,320 megawatts (the equivalent of two large steam power station generators) in 10 seconds from switch-on by letting 400 tons of water a second fall about 1,500 ft through a pipe from a lake at the top of the mountain to another at the bottom.

Five and a half miles of tunnels are being dug, some about twice the diameter of those of the London Underground; nearly 15 million tons of rock is being excavated and when the station is working nearly 1,500 million gallons of water will circulate between the lakes.

Great care is being taken of the fish. Lyn Peris is the habitat of the elusive char and one task for Dr Alunair Rogers, senior environmental officer, will be to transfer them to a new home at Ffynnon Llwyd, in the next valley.

Objections from environmentalists when the scheme was first mooted have dwindled faster than those associated with most large technological developments in areas of scenic beauty.

Llanberis has been noted not only for its beauty but also for the hideousness of the remains of the Dinorwic slate quarries, and since the tunnels

are being dug into the old, grim quarry faces, the work seems to be improving the scenery.

The scheme is providing 2,500 well-paid jobs in a high unemployment area, nine out of 10 of them going to local people.

Once the scheme is built it will only need a handful of people to run it, but local opinion is that a good job for five years is better than no job at all. Most of the men have learnt new skills and the board has spent £2,500,000 on training.

Mr Trevor Williams, administrative manager and a member of Arfon District Council, said: "There were people who seemed to think that a disused slate quarry was some sacred thing of beauty, but naturally they did not live here." Despite early local suspicion, he doubted whether much criticism remained.

A scheme under consideration is an underground railway for visitors to tour inside the mountain.

The Countryside Commission does not want the public to use the board's roads to the mountain's breathtaking viewpoints. People will be able to visit "the top lake" when work is completed. But they will have to walk.

Vaccination less likely for girls at private schools

By Our Health Services

Correspondent

Girls from professional families are more likely not to be vaccinated against rubella (German measles), which causes deafness and other disabilities in babies if it is contracted by mothers in early pregnancy, the National Child Development Society said in its annual report yesterday.

The society, which is campaigning to persuade young women to be vaccinated against the disease, suggests that one explanation of the low number was that those girls were more likely to attend independent schools and were therefore excluded from the schools health service vaccination programme.

That was of particular concern, the report said, because studies had shown that girls in that group had a higher susceptibility to rubella.

The report showed that in a national sample of girls aged 16, 71 per cent had been immunised. Amongst by type of school, the figures had been 72 per cent in comprehensive, grammar and secondary modern schools; 68 per cent in direct grant schools; and only 48 per cent at independent schools.

Improved kidney units will make patients' lives easier

The lives of kidney patients on home dialysis units will be easier as a result of technical advances made by staff at Southmead Hospital, Bristol.

After a year-long study, the hospital's renal unit has succeeded in reducing the size of the complex machinery needed, and has more than halved the cost of converting homes to take supporting facilities. The redesigned equipment can be installed more quickly than before.

The advances were outlined yesterday at the start of National Kidney Research Week by Dr Peter Harrison, a senior registrar at the unit.

The equipment is less than half the size of the old system, mainly because a disposable dialyser unit has been introduced from America.

Patients can prepare and operate the new equipment themselves.

The disposable dialyser contains a series of hollow fibres in which the patient's blood and

"cleaning" fluids are brought together. Southmead technicians have developed a system which allows the dialyser to be used for six sessions.

Dr Harrison said: "It would like to see a time when the kidney patient can sit watching television with the rest of the family without their realising that he is being dialysed."

"Improvements in technique and technology are dependent on funds, and the public can make their contribution by supporting the National Kidney Research Week."

Mr Ernest Walker, the Southmead unit's planning officer, said: "In the past 18 months we have increased the number of patients on home dialysis from 27 to 35. We are the only unit in the country which is taking on new people and reducing its waiting list."

He said that in some new hospitals were refusing to dialyse patients aged below 14 and over 45 because of lack of facilities.

Fire damages pier

A fire damaged a bowling alley on Southend pier yesterday. Part of the roof collapsed and two firemen were slightly injured.

Arson inquiry

An inquiry into arson was begun by police yesterday after fire destroyed the east stand at Cradley Heath stadium, Walsworth.

Why ATV didn't show the Daily Mirror commercial last night..

It wasn't sexy. Or violent. Or likely to corrupt anyone. It announced the start of a new Daily Mirror series this morning telling what goes on behind the scenes at the TV talent-spotting show, "New Faces", produced by ATV. Written by Clifford Davis, the Daily Mirror Journalist, who was once a panellist on the programme. Innocent enough? Not for ATV. They refused to screen it. The other contractors took a bolder view and showed our commercial.

Thank you Thames, Granada, Trident, Southern, Anglia, Harlech, Ulster, Border and Westward for putting the independent back in Independent Television.

DAILY MIRROR

فكرنا اننا لنجرب

Big catch
bargain
hunters at
zoo sale

Big catch bargain hunters at zoo sale

Journalists to get strike plea

ITN deputy editor

dings

Wednesday

هنا من الامم

WEST EUROPE Worldwide terrorist activities are planned and financed by international HQ in Paris

By Michael Frenchman and
Helen in London and Ian
Lacey in Paris

The kidnapping of Dr Hanns-Joachim Schleyer and the subsequent hijacking of the Lufthansa airliner over the Mediterranean are seen as further proof of a phenomenon known to security services of many countries as transnational terrorism.

It is known of its organization, but it is clear that some degree of cooperation has been published between terrorist groups of various nationalities.

According to one intelligence agency, the El Al missile affair, the Entebbe hijacking and the Paris of the European-based representatives of the Junta de Coordinación Revolucionaria (JCR) to publicize the goals and activities of their transnational organization indicate that their operation is increasing.

It is also believed that the United States has now at its disposal some active terrorist groups in Europe and the Middle East, and that the increasing difficulties encountered by a number of Latin American formations make such operation increasingly advantageous.

The Baader-Meinhof group, known as the Red Army Faction, sees itself as the agent of oppressed Asian and Arab peoples. Hence their collaboration with Third World terrorists.

The Japanese United Red Army has its own curious ideology, based in part on the traditional spirit of Bushido, and it has also cooperated with Third World terrorists. The JCR has had contacts with both groups.

The JCR is composed of Argentina's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Bolivia's National Liberation Army (ELN), Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Front (MIR), Paraguay's National Liberation Front (Frente), and the remnants of Uruguay's National Liberation Movement (MLN/Tupac).

Established in 1974 to facilitate joint planning, funding, coordination and support, the JCR has so far been dependent on the ERP for most of its financial and material support.

Dr Richard Clutterbuck, of Essex University, who makes a special study of violence and terrorism, believes that the JCR raised \$30m (£17m) in a year before the founding of R. Much of the money was used by ransoming kidnapped persons.

Cooperation between the Latin American terrorist



The cover of a terrorist training manual.

groups did not help them to survive the ruthless counter-subversion measures adopted by the ruling military forces in Chile and more recently in Argentina. For instance, since General Videla assumed power in Argentina 17 months ago the strength of the Montoneros has been reduced from a well-organized military force of about 7,500 to less than 2,000.

Because of these heavy losses, many terrorists fled to Mexico, France, Italy and even Britain. But the JCR established its so-called overseas headquarters in Paris to further their cause by discussion, persuasion and violence.

Security services believe that this headquarters has become a kind of clearing-house for transnational terrorism. One of its aims is believed to secure the release of affiliated members who are under detention in West Europe.

The original JCR "commander-in-chief" was Martin Vaca. He had four main group commanders. One of the best known was Mario Sautuco (ERP), code-named "Carlos" (not the "Jackal"), who was killed in July, 1976.

He was replaced last April by Arnold Kremer, known by his fellow terrorists as "Captain Luis". The other commanders were: Ruden Sanchez Valdivia (ELN), named "Jesus"; Pascual Antonio Bedman (MIR), named "Nico"; and Eliseo Waldemar Como Acosta (MLN), named "Quique" or "Barba".

The JCR's chief commanding officer in Europe is reported to be Fernando Luis Alvarez, who is married to Ana Maria Guevara, sister of one of the most famous Latin American revolutionary figures, Che

Guevara. Alvarez, who is known in the movement as "Pelado", was last living at Pantin Principal, Pantin, near Paris.

The JCR has two operational wings—internal and external. The first is devoted to planning policy and strategy and has sections dealing with the promotion of JCR itself—propaganda, film-making, tape-recording, documentation, communications, technical advice or arms manufacture and terrorist tactics.

The main role of the external operational wing is reported to have been the establishment of terrorist cells in a number of countries. They include Belgium, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal and even Australia.

It also raises funds, and is said to operate two profitable drug-peddling rings.

A documentation centre in Paris forges passports and identity papers. A number of these have been seized from captured terrorists who returned to Argentina and from one travelling to Sweden.

The JCR is reported to work closely with Cuba, which has provided facilities for military training as well as funds. Security services have established that communications with Cuba are maintained by "letter boxes" in Hamburg and Milan as well as Paris.

Cuba has provided training facilities for urban terrorists and guerrillas. Terrorists have also been trained in Libya and North Korea.

Roberto Guevara, the brother of Che, was a member of the JCR mission sent to Luanda last year to seek additional training facilities in Angola.

Elaborate training manuals have been published notably by the Montoneros organization. Regulations for Organizing Political Military Activity and the Military Instruction Manual range from guerrilla warfare to urban terrorism, from making bombs to enduring torture.

These are the main activities of the JCR. It is difficult to assess its efficiency. Romanticism plays a large part in the terrorist world, but security forces believe that its extension to Europe cannot be dismissed.

A number of terrorists are known to be linked to the JCR, among them Carlos Martinez, otherwise known as "Carlos the Jackal". A connection with the IRA has been established, and contacts have been made with a left-wing group in Britain.



The scene outside Stammheim Prison, Stuttgart, where five of the eleven West German terrorists whose release is sought by the hijackers are held.

Britain gives support to Germany

By Roger Berthoud

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that the British Government gave its "absolute total support" to West Germany at a very difficult time.

He told the Foreign Press Association in London that he and Mr Callaghan—who were due to fly to Bonn today with other Cabinet ministers for 14 annual consultations—have the greatest sympathy for Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and his government.

"We are determined to stand firm with the German people and to support them whatever decision they take."

There had been consultations with Bonn, right from the moment of the kidnapping of Dr Schleyer, he said. Where the British Government could use its good offices, it had done so. He himself had seen Somalia's charge d'affaires in London yesterday.

"It is in the interests of all of us in the international community that this sort of terrorism should be stopped," he said. It could only be stopped by resolute action by the international community as a whole.

He was delighted by the "sane, serious and sensible" approach of the British press and people.

Bonn sticks grimly to its decision

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 17

West German leaders today stuck grimly to their silent refusal to release 11 jailed terrorists as the hijackers of the Lufthansa's airliner with 87 people on board murdered the aircraft's pilot.

"The terrorists must give up," Herr Klaus Bolling, the Government spokesman, told a crowded press conference. Shortly after he spoke the second deadline set by the hijackers in Mogadishu passed at 3 pm (BST) without any reaction from Bonn.

The Government said later it had been told in Mogadishu that a third deadline had been set for 1.30 am (BST) tomorrow.

Herr Bolling, drawn and ashen after a nightmare vigil which has lasted since early on Friday, said the Government had today discussed the "new necessary steps" with coalition and opposition party leaders and the prime ministers of the four Länder where the 11 terrorists are held. It was working in close collaboration with the Somali Government, he said, without elaborations.

The Government had the impression, Herr Bolling said, that the hijackers' pilot, Herr Jürgen Schumann, aged 37, was shot by the hijackers before the airliner left last night for Mogadishu. (The airliner is believed to have been flown by the co-pilot, Herr Jürgen Vitor.)

Herr Schumann's murder, he said, showed "what they (the hijackers) are capable of".

The aim of the Government continues to be to save the lives of the hostages.

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, had an almost hour-long conversation with President Barre of Somalia in which he explained how dangerous the terrorists were and how many murders they had committed in West Germany. Since the telephone line was poor, the main points of the conversation were relayed to the West German Embassy in Mogadishu and explained by Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, special envoy, who has been following the hijacked airliner.

The Government was also in continuous contact with the governments of Britain, the United States and Saudi Arabia. The spokesman indicated that the Saudi Arabian Government had been using its influence to try and get the hostages released.

The hijackers are believed to be two Arabs, probably Palestinians, and two West Germans. One Arab and one West German are thought to be women. Besides the 11 jailed West German terrorists, they are demanding the release of two Palestinian guerrillas held in Turkish prisons. The Turkish Government has said it will let itself be guided by Bonn.

The gang is working in collaboration with a West German terrorist group who kidnapped Dr Hanns-Joachim Schleyer, the president of the Industries Federation, six weeks ago today.

Now news has been received from Herr Schleyer's captors. The family appealed to the kidnappers in a message to be published in Bild newspaper tomorrow to get into direct touch with them and indicated that they were willing to pay a ransom.

In an oblique attack on the Government, they said the responsible authorities had not been able "to face up to a decision".

Eleven people were detained by police in West Berlin after surprise raids on 38 offices and homes.

A snap public opinion poll, published tonight, indicated that the attitude of the West German public to the terrorists' demands has softened considerably with the hijacking of the aircraft.

Four weeks ago, a fortnight after Dr Schleyer's kidnapping, 60 per cent were opposed to giving into the terrorists and only 22 per cent in favour. Today, according to the Allensbach Institute, the country is evenly divided, 42 per cent in favour and 42 per cent against, with the rest undecided.

Bonn, Oct 17.—Leading newspapers today backed the Government's policy of not giving in. The independent Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Essen commented: "The government has decided not to release the jailed terrorists. This decision is correct. . . . One simply cannot open the door to the criminal practices of terrorists. . . ."

French employers project new image

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 17

A new effort by the traditionally paternalistic and secretive French employers to give the public an insight into their activities is proving a great success.

About 40,000 people, old and young, have flocked to see the two-day "open house" show staged in Paris by the CNPF, the employers' federation, as a prelude to its national congress.

The theme of the congress is to be "man and industrial enterprises" and "industrial enterprises and the community". Appropriately enough, the object of the show was to demonstrate what the employers had done in spite of the economic crisis to improve working conditions.

Among others they impressed M. Barre, the Prime Minister, who inaugurated the "open house" by declaring that French industry had reached a turning point and was really beginning to change. "Work must not be a servile activity," he said, "but must serve the fulfilment of human beings."

The visitors were shown the results of about 100 experiments by industrial firms in vocational training, adjustment of schedules, keeping employees informed, and reorganization of work. All this was staged against a background of pop music, laser beams projected on screens, colour slides and giant posters.

A tribute to the effectiveness of the show is paid by L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, which devotes two columns on its front page to debunking the employers' "large-scale offensive".

The fundamental ideas behind the campaign were expressed by M. François Ceyrac, chairman of the CNPF. "To help man to fulfil himself in industry is to assist him in overcoming the two great evils of our modern society: anonymity and irresponsibility," he declared.

It was therefore necessary in every sphere of industry to promote attitudes and organizations which encouraged confidence in men. This was primarily the responsibility of middle management "which must not only see that decisions are carried out but also inform, consult, assist and educate."

No wonder the Prime Minister and others speak of a turning point in the employers' attitude. The apologetic of industrial decentralization, the implicit condemnation of big industrial concentrations and the emphasis on the virtues of small and medium enterprises all point to a radical change in outlook.

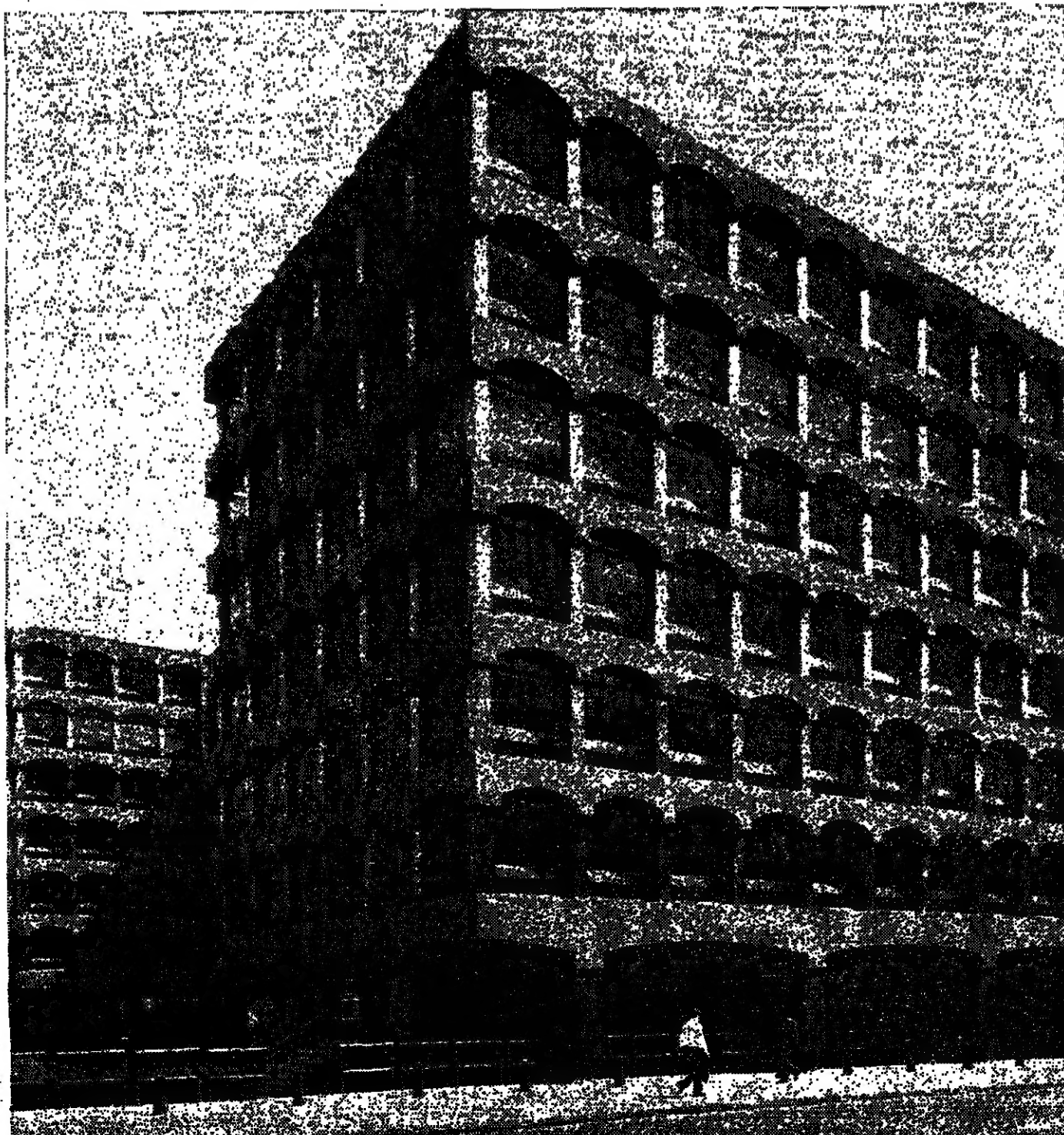
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OVERSEAS



The Queen chats with Mr Jules Léger, Canada's Governor-General, before her speech.

Duke's monkey quip lifts mood of royal tour

From Michael Leapman

Ottawa, Oct 17

With Canadians still digesting the Queen's powerful televised appeal for national unity last night, the Duke of Edinburgh lightened the mood of the royal tour today with a typical royalist speech on the question of monarchy.

Addressing the Canadian Club, he deplored the "dictatorship of licence" which he believes holds sway over society.

"It is becoming only too apparent," he said, "that it is possible for communities to achieve quite high standards of material development with, at the same time, the moral and behavioural standards of a colony of monkeys."

"We pride ourselves on being more socially conscious and yet we go on making the most elementary mistakes, and quite intelligent people continue to be capable of puerile, selfish,

cruel and destructive behaviour. It is all very confusing."

The age of social conscience, social justice and concern seems to have coincided with the age of crime, pornography, mugging and international terrorism.

What started out as a liberalization of restrictive social conventions seems to have developed into a dictatorship of licence.

Earlier in the speech he criticized today's concept of industrial relations. "Industrial criteria have influenced every other part of human experience," he observed.

Horace racing and breeding has become the bloodstock industry; music and drama, together with television and film, are now part of the entertainment industry; the churches are said to be marketing a product.

"Any group of people who withdraw their contribution to the needs of society, be they nurses or coalminers, are said

to be taking industrial action. Defence equipment has to be cost effective and education has become a process for investing in the human resource and producing an article to meet the needs of industry."

The Queen was looking at education today as well. She visited an Ottawa school to see a French class for English-speaking children, in which the pupils are taught in French from a very early age.

This is part of the federal Government's programme to make French speaking bilingual, particularly in Quebec, who complain that French is treated as a second-class language. Canada's two languages and many cultures have been emphasized at the engagement.

Her speech last night was in both English and French, as was the concert she attended

on Saturday. M René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, was expected to attend today to react unfavourably to her speech, with its strong appeal to Canadians to remain a united people.

M Lévesque had already expressed a hope that the Queen's visit would not be used for political purposes by Mr. René Trudeau, the Prime Minister, who in a weekend interview described M Lévesque as an enemy of Canada who "represents the destruction of my country."

Earlier today the Queen visited the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, where she met members who had been at her Coronation, and was greeted by excited crowds of school children.

There has been larger and more enthusiastic crowds to watch her as her visit has progressed

Victoria power pay decision today

From Our Correspondent

Melbourne, Oct 17

The Arbitration Commission will give its decision tomorrow on the pay claims of 2,000 power maintenance workers in Victoria whose nine-week strike ended last Thursday.

The strike seriously affected Melbourne and the entire state of Victoria. The use of electricity and many companies have had to use their own generators for power. Industry has had virtually no power for three weeks except from privately owned generators. Many thousands of workers have been laid off.

All the maintenance workers involved work in the Latrobe Valley, which is the centre of the state's power. The valley is situated on a vast deposit of coal.

The cause of the men's discontent is based on a large gap between their pay and the pay of other less skilled workers of the State Electricity Commission. For example, while a skilled maintenance tradesman earns about \$A162 (\$101) a week a storeman with three months' experience might earn slightly more. Added to this, the Latrobe Valley is a community in which every breadwinner knows his neighbour and what his neighbour earns.

Nine weeks ago the State Electricity Commission maintenance workers went on strike in a claim for \$A40 to compensate them for the increases won by other Latrobe Valley workers.

The Commission, and the state Government, replied that the claim was outside wage indexation guidelines which were strictly speaking true, but left a fundamental question about wage indexation unanswered. That is: What is to be done about workers who feel they were badly behind before the system was brought in? Wage indexation guidelines were brought into force in April 1975, which was after the storemen and packers had won

a pay increase of \$A23. The metal trades maintenance workers were more skilled but had missed their chance and under the new system were unable to make a claim. There was however the possibility of an "anomalies conference". This was part of the new system, to be used only in exceptional circumstances.

There was a complete deadlock between the workers and the Commission. Moves to end the deadlock were constantly thwarted. Three weeks ago it was agreed that the only avenue left was an anomalies conference and later the men agreed to return to work.

The effects so far have been that 2,300 workers have lost about \$A2,000 each, 500,000 other Victoria workers have been laid off and Victoria's industry has lost millions of dollars in production.

But one union official said: "The real casualty is the Latrobe Valley. A long strike means its feeling that less for years. Relationships between the Commission, workers and the union hierarchy are now almost beyond repair."

Libya denies aiding Muslim rebels in Philippines

Zamboanga City, Oct 17

According to Philippine Government sources, Muslim rebels in three separate attacks yesterday killed five soldiers and wounded 11, including the commander of an infantry battalion. The Libyan ambassador, rejecting the accusation of violence, denied that his country was giving the rebels support.

In Manila, Mr Lorenzo Cruz, director of the Bureau of National and Foreign Information, said five rebels ambushed a military vehicle, killing two and wounding two, in Baloi, Lanao del Norte, 150 miles northeast of Zamboanga. Colonel Ramon Neri, commander of the 29th Infantry Battalion, was one of those wounded.

Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, chief of the South Coast command here, told of "heavy fighting" 25 miles north of Zamboanga where rebels attacked an army post.

Three soldiers were killed and nine wounded in the clash, which lasted until this morning.

Colonel Neri was driving to command headquarters when the rebels opened fire in the attack at Baloi, Mr Cruz said. He suffered minor injuries.

Mr Mustafa Dreiza, the Libyan Ambassador, told a press conference in Manila that the resumption of violence was an obstacle to the peace negotiations in the southern Philippines.

The Government has accused Libya of financially and morally supporting the Muslim rebels. Mr Dreiza denied this, saying Libyan support in Muslim had been channelled through the Philippine Government.

No Islamic country intended financing guerrilla activities in this area against the martial law regime of President Marcos, he said.

Thai troops turn back invasion by Khmer Rouge

Bangkok, Oct 17

Marines and border patrol police pushed invading Cambodian troops back across the frontier in south-east Thailand during a weekend offensive, military spokesmen said today.

The fighting left two Thai soldiers dead and 10 wounded, the officials said. They claimed that 10 Cambodians were killed and many wounded.

Officers said that plans for an all-out offensive, including heavy artillery and bombing attacks, were called off when the marine and police force pushed back the Cambodians. The Khmer Rouge had moved into south-eastern Thailand's Kong Yai district, 205 miles from Bangkok, late last Wednesday.

Military sources believed the incursion was a local matter, not ordered or encouraged by the Phnom Penh Government.—UPI.

Ruling party's man wins Nicosia seat

Nicosia, Oct 17

Mr George Ladas, the candidate of the majority Democratic Party, won a by-election for the Nicosia seat vacated by Mr Spyros Kyprianou when he became President.

Mr Ladas, a lawyer, had the support of the Communists and Socialists who have been in an electoral alliance with the centre-right Democratic Party since the general election last year.

Mr Ladas polled 45,436 votes and his opponent, Mr Ioannis Matsis, of the right-wing Democratic Rally, received 25,225, a 10 per cent increase in his party's share at the general election. The Democratic Party won 21 of the 35 seats at stake in the general election.—Reuters.

Chilean plan urges return to democracy

Santiago, Oct 17

The outlawed Christian Democratic Party has issued a political declaration proposing a national movement of democratic restoration to replace Chile's military regime with a constitutional government.

The declaration does not attack the armed forces, which have maintained an authoritarian regime in power since the overthrow of President Allende in September 1973, but it rejects the plan of President Pinochet to retain personal power for at least eight more years.

It calls for a gradual transfer of power to an elected, civilian government, but says the process should begin immediately with termination of the state of siege.

The military junta has outlawed all political parties that were operating when the armed forces overthrew the left-wing Allende Government. Political declarations or assemblies are prohibited.

Despite the restrictions, news of the declaration was published by several newspapers in brief items based on news agency dispatches from Caracas, where the declaration was distributed.

Two independent radio stations, Radio Cooperativa and Radio Chilena, gave somewhat fuller accounts in news broadcasts.

The declaration calls on all Chileans, including members of the armed forces, to affirm respect for democratic government and to work in a national movement, above political parties, for restoration of constitutional guarantees for human rights and an elected Government.

The Christian Democrats are considered the largest single political party in Chile and governed from 1964 to 1970 under President Frei. Señor Frei, who lives in Chile, forms part of the party leadership that adopted the declaration.

Although the Christian Democrats strongly opposed the Marxist tendencies of the Allende Government, President Pinochet has blamed all the former political parties for the Chilean crisis of 1973, and he is particularly antagonistic towards Señor Frei and the Christian Democrats.

The declaration rejects any armed resistance or illegal conspiracy against the military government. This course is not historically suitable today and only offers Chileans new and unforeseeable sufferings, it said.

But the Christian Democrats reject General Pinochet's political plan under which the junta would remain in absolute power until 1986 and would hold only limited elections under a new constitution imposed by decree.

The declaration suggests that a constitutional assembly should be elected in a year to reform the Chilean constitution of 1925 and adopt a new electoral law.

Social Focus

The case for ending the stigma of illegitimacy

During the last century the illegitimate child was commonly referred to in law as *filius nullius*, son of nobody, and subject by society to the most ferocious and inhumane discrimination.

In 1977 attitudes have mellowed to such an extent that not only do the majority of unmarried mothers keep their babies but fewer opt to marry the father when given the opportunity. Just over 10 years ago there were 172 mother and baby homes throughout the country, now there are 56.

Yet despite the lessening of prejudice, the National Council for One Parent Families considers there is an urgent need to abolish the stigma of illegitimacy altogether, as in New Zealand and Sweden. Today they publish a new document on illegitimacy, proposing reforms that would end existing forms of discrimination by the law.

It is wrong that a person should be treated in an inferior way simply because of an "accident" of birth, the council says. "Discrimination against a person because of his sex, race or colour is no longer considered justifiable in a civilized society. It should also be accepted that discrimination against a person because of the marital status of his parents is equally unjustified."

Recent changes in the laws relating to illegitimacy over the past 50 years, Mrs Jennifer Levin, the lawyer who drew up the report, considers that there are still several anomalies long overdue for reform. Unlike the legitimate child, who very rarely has to prove his legitimacy, the illegitimate child has no help in establishing paternity. As in the last century, he is still legally not presumed to be the child of anyone, though nowadays he can usually prove maternity.

Equally, the unmarried father has no automatic parental rights regarding the child. He can, like the divorced or separated father, go to court and apply for access and, in very rare cases, custody. If the mother objects to access, then the father has a very slim chance of its being awarded, according to Mr Dulhan Barber, author of *Unmarried Fathers*, and himself illegitimate.

"In any case 90 per cent of unmarried fathers do not bother to go to court, either because they don't want to, or because they simply don't know it's possible," he says.

Nevertheless, the recent decision by Sir George Baker, President of the Family Division of the High Court, to let a young unmarried father have access to his son, despite the mother's objections, as a sympathetic move in the right direction.

"As long as the law treats the illegitimate child as nobody, it encourages him to behave like a nobody towards his child," says Mrs Levin, who is also chairman of the council's legal

and social policy committee and Senior Lecturer in Law at Queen Mary College, London.

If illegitimacy were abolished both parents would enjoy the same rights given now to married couples, providing the father acknowledged or was presumed by a court to be the child's father. This change would also mean that unmarried mothers would not be able to have the child adopted without the father's consent, as is the case now, and he would have all the rights of a parent if the mother died. At present he has none.

The most practical result of the council's proposals in respect of parental rights would be those regarding maintenance. At present the unmarried mother can only get an order for a weekly or monthly sum, which is paid to her directly, as an order cannot be made in favour of an illegitimate child.

This obviously has great disadvantages from the point of view of tax concessions. Also if the mother is receiving social security, she can find this cut because of the payments," says Mrs Levin. "Affiliation orders are also carried out in an air of suspicion. If a man denies paternity the mother's unsupported evidence of their relationship is not sufficient. It must be corroborated."

One unmarried mother who applied for an affiliation order where the father did not deny paternity, said it was an unpleasant experience. "It really was a case of washing your filthy linen in public," she said. "The questions were all so personal and so unnecessary I felt in my particular case. Nobody was denying anything, there was nothing to prove."

The unmarried mother meets further legal discrimination as compared to the married woman if she appeals against the affiliation order. Her appeal, unlike matrimonial cases which would be heard in the Family Division of the High Court, is taken to the Crown Court to be heard alongside criminal cases.

The council's report suggests that if illegitimacy itself is abolished then so should affiliation proceedings, to be replaced ultimately by a new Child Maintenance Act. Under this all children, regardless of the parents' matrimonial status, would be treated alike and orders be made payable to the child or custodian.

To abolish illegitimacy it will obviously be necessary to abolish the present presumption of legitimacy and replace it with a presumption of paternity. The law, says the council, should encourage the registration of paternity as much as possible, first by providing simple records in which paternity could be acknowledged and recorded and secondly by pressing maternity in situations where it is highly likely.

The council considers that a person should be presumed to be the father where

he is named on the birth certificate: where he makes a signed acknowledgment of paternity where the parents were living together throughout the possible period of conception and, of course, where both parents were married to each other and not separated at the possible time of conception.

Probably one of the more controversial suggestions in the report concerns the registration of a child's birth. At present, if a couple are married, only one need register the birth. "The present process is a very casual one," says Mrs Levin, "the registration of a birth should be a much more solemn ceremony than it is now."

The council suggests that where possible both parents should register the birth and that in the unavoidable absence of one perhaps a standard form could be produced which would have to be signed as an acknowledgment of paternity—maternity before the birth was registered. If an unmarried father refused to sign, the mother could go to court and get an order which would presume paternity under the circumstances suggested by the council.

Some unmarried mothers may not want the father's name on the birth certificate but the council maintains that as the child's interests are paramount, the father should have the right to register his name. If the mother denies the man's paternity, a court could then decide the issue, again on a presumption of paternity.

The importance of having the father's name on the child's birth certificate cannot be underestimated, say the council. It has the greatest psychological benefit in providing the child with his full identity. Also, although an illegitimate child can inherit if a natural parent dies intestate (Family Law Reform Act, 1969), he still has to prove his identity and a name on a birth certificate will be a very simple way of establishing his identity.

These, and the other recommendations in the report, will eventually be presented to the Law Commission's Working Party on Illegitimacy, which was established earlier this year. First the council will wait for their report and modify it if necessary.

Both Mrs Levin and Mrs Margaret Bramall, director of the council, admit that changes in the law will not remove any remaining prejudice overnight but are convinced that it will be the case in time.

"Changes in the law do eventually work through to affect people's attitudes," says Mrs Bramall. "Homosexuals now feel free to admit their homosexuality. We hope that changes in the law will enable more illegitimate people to come out into the open."

Vanora Leigh

Should private prosecutions be abolished?

Among the matters to be considered by the newly formed Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure will be two closely related issues—whether or not to establish a national system of public prosecutors and whether or not to abolish private prosecutions. It might be thought that if we have the one we cannot have the other. That is what the Scots, in their legal way, have decided.

Private prosecutions in Scotland have fallen into disrepute. The last time an individual sought to initiate a prosecution was in 1961 when Mr A McElduff applied to prosecute the publisher of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The Scottish High Court refused him, saying: "No private complainant can be the keeper of the public conscience."

It was for the Lord Advocate, a political minister, directing as he does the Crown Office and the procurators-fiscal, to decide whether a prosecution was in the public interest. I shall return to this claim by a minister that he alone is capable of determining "the public interest" when discussing the responsibility of the Attorney General in England and Wales.

Scottish criminal procedure is not without its admirers in this country, though they may not go all the way with Lord Justice Clerk Moncreiff who roundly declared: "On the whole, a more efficient and satisfactory mode of conducting criminal affairs does not exist in any country in the world."

In 1969 Lord Hunt's Advisory Committee on Police in Northern Ireland recommended the adoption in that province of the Scottish system of public prosecutors. In the following year, however, the proposal was rejected by the MacDermott working party, and when the Prosecution of Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 was debated in Parliament the minister explained that the method being introduced was "neither wholly English, nor Welsh, nor Scottish Irish." "Nowhere," he continued, "is the right of the police to prosecute excluded," though the Director of Public Prosecutions had the right to take over if he thought fit.

In continental countries the public prosecutor is a powerful figure, but the private citizen is not without his right of access to the courts. In France, for instance, the victim of a crime may, in his capacity as "partie civile", institute proceedings in the criminal courts. In Germany the victim of a crime, if he is dissatisfied with a decision not to prosecute, may lodge a formal complaint with the public prosecutor, and if it is rejected he may apply to the Appeal Court.

Similarly, in other countries there is a right of appeal to a court or to an administrative body against the decision of an official not to prosecute.

In England and Wales it is considered that there is no need for a right of appeal against the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions since the aggrieved citizen can himself set the law in motion. It is true that the launching of a private prosecution is a troublesome business, likely to prove expensive since legal aid is not available, and may in the end expose the accuser to ridicule and contempt.

It is not surprising therefore that private prosecutions are comparatively rare—perhaps rather less than 1 per cent of all the cases taken to court. For the most part they relate to minor assaults by parties known to each other where the police have felt no need to intervene in order to maintain public order. Occasionally, motorists involved in road accidents have been incensed enough to prosecute the other driver for careless or dangerous driving.

In the last few years several successful private prosecutions have attracted public

attention. Mr Raymond Blackburn has taken action against pornographers, Mr Francis Bannion against those who have conspired to disrupt sporting events, and Mrs Mary Whitehouse against the publishers of blasphemy.

Nevertheless, the outstanding illustration of any individual, with no backing, making a stand against the authorities was afforded by police constable Joy in 1974. He had reported a motorist—who happened to be a Member of Parliament—for failing to comply with a stop sign and refusing to give a sample of his breath.

Nevertheless, the right of the citizen to ensure that the law is enforced is not unrestricted. The Prosecution of Offences regulations now list some 95 separate offences which may be prosecuted only by, or with the consent of, the Attorney General or the Director of Public Prosecutions. It is a heterogeneous list and, as Lord Dilhorne once said, it is difficult to find any intelligible principle on which it was compiled.

No doubt the Royal Commission, when reviewing the growing number of offences which cannot be prosecuted without official approval, will wish to consider how far the general public ought to be concerned in the enforcement of the law and whether the time has now come to weaken or abandon altogether the constitutional principle of the exclusive approval of the Royal Commission on the Police in 1962. "It is," they declared, "the right and duty of each citizen to preserve the peace and bring malefactors to justice."

One of the main arguments for taking prosecutions out of the hands of the police and giving them to public prosecutors under ministerial control is that legally-trained officials will not be so liable as the police to bring prosecutions where the evidence is insufficient to secure a conviction. It should not be thought that the police have a high level of legal advice. The solicitor's department of the Metropolitan Police, which has a legally qualified staff comparable in size to that of the Director of Public Prosecutions, are able to obtain advice from lawyers in the service of the local authority or in private practice.

It is of the first importance to ensure that the decision to bring a person before a criminal court is not taken in an arbitrary or irresponsible manner. Can it, then, be said that there are so many unjustified prosecutions that there is an overwhelming case for reforming the existing system?

At first glance, the number of acquittals does not seem alarming. In the magistrates' courts where the vast majority of offences are prosecuted, 93 per cent of the charges result in convictions. In the Crown courts, where the more serious offenders are brought to trial, 83 per cent are convicted, the majority pleading guilty. In recent years, however, it has become a matter of much concern both to lawyers and to the police that half the accused who contest their guilt at Crown courts are acquitted. If there have been faulty decisions in having such cases sent to Crown courts might they have been obviated by public prosecutors?

Before any conclusion can be reached it will be necessary to ascertain how many of the acquittals resulted from cases brought by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, how many were authorized by solicitors in the employ of Government departments and the police, and how many were taken by the police

without or against legal advice.

Much information on this subject will be available when the Institute of Judicial Administration of the University of Birmingham reports to the Home Office later this year on the research it has conducted in connection with the Crown courts.

It is true that a national prosecution service would be independent of the police, but it would certainly not be independent of the responsible Government minister. Indeed, it is claimed as one of the advantages of having a central authority that it would promote consistency and uniformity, enabling the minister to give directions on policy and issue circulars on practice and procedure.

If, as has been suggested, a new Department of Justice, headed by a director, should be established under the control of the Attorney General, some thought must be given to how his duties will be reconciled with those of the Home Secretary who has the overall responsibility for public order and the enforcement of the law by the police.

The Attorney General himself in March this year told Parliament: "The question of the reform of the prosecution system is for the Home Secretary." Mercifully, few reformers have gone so far as to advocate the appointment of a Minister of Justice to the Home Office.

Perhaps the most contentious question before the Royal Commission is whether a star should have the exclusive power to decide whether or not a prosecution is in the public interest. Will it be possible to challenge his decisions or those of the public prosecutors serving under him? At present it is the settled policy of the Director of Public Prosecutions not to give reasons for his decisions. It is for Members of Parliament to question the Attorney General.

A study of *Hansard* shows that his replies are not very illuminating. When a questioner asks why a particular instance no prosecution has been authorized he seldom gets any further than receiving a written answer to the effect that there is insufficient evidence to justify action, or that none of the documents required for the prosecution would not be in the public interest.

We come back, then, to the question of who is to decide what is in the public interest. Is it to be the minister and his legal staff? Can their decisions be challenged? Or are we to accept the Scottish dictum that no private complainant can be the keeper of the public conscience?

The ordinary citizen may feel that he has a right to say what is in the public interest and that the enforcement of the law is too serious a matter to be left entirely to legally-trained officials.

It is to be hoped that the Royal Commission will hear evidence from lay members of the community as well as from lawyers.

A. F. Wilcox

The writer was formerly Chief Constable of Leicestershire and is the author of *The Decision to Prosecute*. At the end of Dr Alan B. Shrank's article, published on October 4, a cut made for reasons of space may have confused some readers. The fact that the Royal Commission will be that of the 2,000 expected medical graduates who are women few will occupy the permanent career posts. This would be sad, and I suspect that the woman doctors will quite rightly demand a change in the current method of training and style of posts in order that more of them can undertake useful medical work. This will deprive the men of posts and so aggravate the employment situation for men."

SPORT

Cricket

Australia is stunned by appointment of Simpson

Sydney, Oct. 17.—Australia's cricket selectors today made the surprise decision to choose Bobby Simpson, a veteran opening batsman and former captain, to replace the Test side broken by Kerry Packard's injury.

Simpson, aged 41, has been called after nine years away from Australia in the series of five Tests against India, beginning in December.

He replaces Greg Chappell, who led Australia on the England tour last year which Australia lost 3-0. Chappell, with fellow Test players Rodney Marsh, Dennis Lillee, Ian Chappell, Doug Walters and David Harrow, was among the Australian cricketers banned from playing Test cricket because they had signed to play in Mr. Packard's series.

Simpson's recall was dictated by the lack of experienced players available for the matches against India. He played his first Test 20 years ago against South Africa and his last in 1958.

He was also one of the world's top slip fieldsmen, making 28 Test catches. His last Test was against India at Sydney in 1968. He was run out for 29 and caught and



Carrying his bat: Bobby Simpson holds a memory of 1964 when he scored 311 in the fourth Test against England.

restoring some of the lost guidance. Asked about Mr. Packard's selection, Simpson said: "It's a completely untried product at this stage. Let's wait and see."

Irrespective of the runs he may make, Simpson will offer a significant contribution to Australia's cricket in the coming season. The Australian Cricket Board statement said: "During his Test career, Simpson has scored 4,131 runs at an average of 48.6. He was also one of the world's top slip fieldsmen, making 28 Test catches. His last Test was against India at Sydney in 1968. He was run out for 29 and caught and

bowed by Bishan Bedi for seven. Bedi will captain India in the forthcoming series.

A temporary injunction seeking to prevent Mr. Packard from using the Sydney Cricket Ground this season was lifted today in the equity court. The application was made by the New South Wales Cricket Association in an action before Mr. Justice Heald. The court was told that the NSWCA was attempting to "freeze the situation", pending a full hearing on the cricket challenge to the decision of the Sydney Cricket Ground Trust to grant Mr. Packard use of the ground.—Agencies.

Mrs King's first big victory after two years

Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 17.—Billie Jean King won her first big tournament after more than two years yesterday. She defeated Wendy Turnbull of Australia, 6-1, 6-0, in the final of the Phoenix women's tennis tournament.

Mrs. King, whose last success was the Wimbledon championship in 1975, after which she was injured by a car accident, received \$14,000 (£3,300).

Turnbull, who reached the final of the United States Open in September, earned \$7,000 (£1,600).

In 1971, I won 100,000 dollars on October 2 or 3 right here," Mrs. King said. "I had to win 19 tournaments that year to do that. Now it takes two or three. I'll always remember that day right here."

Miss Turnbull seemed to be on the road to victory after taking the first set easily but Mrs. King showed signs of coming on toward the end of the set. When Miss Turnbull's serve started to betray her, Mrs. King attacked and pulled away to a 3-0 lead. Miss Turnbull served two double faults in the fourth game, and Mrs. King won the match.

"I won the first set rather comfortably," Mrs. King said. "I was a bit behind, she is a lot tougher. I lost my concentration and couldn't get it back."

At one point in the second set, Mrs. King won 17 points in a row. Mrs. Turnbull, however, broke back at 5-4. After breaking through in the fourth game, Mrs. King raced to a 6-1 victory.

After breaking through in the fourth game, Mrs. King raced to a 6-1 victory. In the third set, Mrs. Turnbull pulled away to a 3-0 lead.

In the doubles final, Mrs. King and Martina Navratilova beat Helen Cawley and Jeanne Rausser, 6-1, 7-5.—UPI and AP.

LTA scheme to be sponsored by Prudential

The Prudential Assurance Company has stepped in to save the Lawn Tennis Association's development scheme for school children, after it was unable to find a sponsor.

This was announced at a press conference yesterday by Christopher Bullock, of Stafford, who is in charge of the scheme.

The LTA scheme, which has been running since 1964, has replaced the British Shield as a national tennis tournament.

The cost to the company will be £20,000 a year and this sum is in addition to their sponsorship of inter-county tennis. Their general manager, Brian Corbett, said: "We are very pleased to be able to take over these projects. We feel it is a natural extension of our present sponsorship of the British Shield."

Mr. Corbett said the scheme was a very exciting project. It was announced at a press conference yesterday by Christopher Bullock, of Stafford, who is in charge of the scheme.

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East Germans set the pace for West

By Jim Railton

Sixty-eight delegates representing 22 nations attended the sixth international rowing conference which took place in mid-August near Vienna in Amsterdam.

The racing shells could be shipped on a bloc on a six week voyage to New Zealand. The Swiss delegate, Mel Bader, a former world double sculls champion, challenged the mode of transport.

Apart from small boats, containers were not big enough to transport four and eight and expensive air freightage might be used to reduce the number of containers.

The preparations for the New Zealand world championships, which are being held over the summer for European and American nations, present almost the same problems as the Atlantic Cup regatta in Mexico. Apart from accommodation, transport and food, the key to success will be the ability to transport the teams with the ultimate aim of reaching a peak in November next year.

Mr. Borgia asked the East German delegates whether they were prepared to indicate their support for the proposal. The East Germans were most helpful. The East Germans plan two European

cheapest transport for the racing boats would be by ship. It is possible that a European regatta will take place in mid-August near Vienna in Amsterdam.

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Badminton

New administrative problems

By Richard Streeton

A recent survey claimed to show that badminton has overtaken tennis as the most popular sport in England. An estimated two million people in England play the game, according to the survey.

From primary school age onwards many play the game. The survey also found that badminton is becoming more popular in the home and in the workplace.

At its highest level, badminton is now having to meet problems already familiar to the administrators of other sports. Should the game be open, or would the same benefit come by becoming part of the Olympic Games? There are also moves for some Asian nations to break away from the International Badminton Federation (IBF) over the Taiwan membership.

First, though, a look at the English scene which is already well into its stride. In chronological order, the main highlights of the year are: the British Open, November when four international matches will be played; the English national championships at Coventry from December 8 to 13; the British Open, November when four international matches will be played; the English national championships at Coventry from December 8 to 13; the British Open, November when four international matches will be played; the English national championships at Coventry from December 8 to 13.

One hopes to be proved wrong, but an England team without their two past All-England champions would be a poor one. England, as European zone champions, has a bye in the Uber Cup until the zone semi-final stage. If the earlier rounds go well, the England team could be in the final.

The winners will almost certainly meet Denmark in Denmark on March 30 for the right to go to New Zealand. Should the so-called World Badminton Federation, now being discussed by the Asian countries, decide to leave the IBF, the English team would presumably have to be redrawn.

The odds against this being necessary have lengthened in recent weeks with the encouraging response from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) over badminton's approach for Olympic recognition. The IBF has recently incorporated the Olympic eligibility rules and the IOC will decide next May whether to give badminton the status of a full sport.

Badminton officials are hopeful that their sport may be in the programme for the 1984 Games. The IOC's decision will be a major factor in the IBF's decision to leave the IBF. The IBF will probably decide, in the end, not to leave the IBF.

This Olympic decision also accounts for why the Badminton Association of England (BAE) are not expected to proceed with their own proposals for a new go open, and abolish all distinctions between amateurs and professionals.

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Football

England apply to stage championship

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—West Germany, England, Greece, The Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland have applied to stage the 1980 European Cup for Nations (UEFA) Cup.

The organizing committee of the competition will be the European Cup for Nations (UEFA) Cup. The organizing committee of the competition will be the European Cup for Nations (UEFA) Cup.

Under the new format, the country organizing the competition automatically qualifies for the final. Albania and Liechtenstein are the only nations who have not entered the competition in which 32 teams will take part.

The draw is scheduled for November 18. As the host country will be exempt from the qualifying stages, the remaining 31 countries will be divided into five groups, the winners qualifying for the final. Czechoslovakia are the defending champions.

This championship, founded in 1958, was held in France (1960), Spain (1964), Italy (1968), Belgium (1972) and Yugoslavia (1976).—UPI and AP.

Today's fixtures: Kick-off 7.30 pm. Semi-finals: West Germany v England, Greece v The Netherlands, Italy v Switzerland.

Southern League Cup: Second round. Northern League Cup: Second round. FA Trophy: First round, qualifying. FA Cup: First round, qualifying.

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United supporters housed in special enclosure

Manchester United supporters will occupy a special enclosure at tomorrow night's second round European Cup Winners' Cup match against Porto football club.

A spokesman for the local club said last night. This was at the suggestion of the British Embassy in Lisbon, he added.

Portuguese people to greet the visitors as friends in the hot traditions of the game and in no way which the Manchester fans to be treated as "caged criminals".

The Porto spokesman said that no trouble was expected from about 300 members of the official supporters' club booked on flights from Manchester. But the police would be on the alert for any trouble.

Porto is out of Manchester United's side to meet FC Porto in the first round of the European Cup Winners' Cup in Portugal tomorrow. Brian Grainger, who is also missing after his training accident on Friday when he collided with Rill and missed Saturday's game. Pearson tried to make a comeback in the reserves on Saturday but truly aggravated his hamstring injury and was forced to leave the field after minutes.

Although he has no injury problems, Bob Paisley, Liverpool's manager, will not name the team for the second round of the European Cup. The team will be named on Saturday.

Dynamo Dresden's trainer, Walter Fritzsche, yesterday called for discipline as his only chance of success, he said. "We can come out of this one well only if we set about our task with

discipline. We have no injury problems, Bob Paisley, Liverpool's manager, will not name the team for the second round of the European Cup. The team will be named on Saturday.

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The New Chrysler Sunbeam. Very highly specified. Unmistakably styled.



Put a Chrysler Sunbeam
in your life - *Petula*

Introducing the new Chrysler Sunbeam. An excitingly unmistakable style that stands out from other hatchbacks around today. But as well as its looks, it brings you many other important advantages which, we think, make it the best in its class. Here are just a few.

Sunbeam Specification.

The Sunbeam range is superbly equipped. Even the low priced models have electronic ignition, inertia-reel seat belts in special 'non-trip' housings, dual circuit servo assisted brakes (discs at front), reclining front seats, heated rear window and key warning lights for added safety. You won't find all of these in even the most expensive Fiesta, Polo, Chevette or Mazda. So you can imagine just how much you get with the top-of-the line Sunbeam S.

Sunbeam Servicing and Economy.

The Sunbeam has been designed and built to give you *real* economy. All models need major servicing *only once a year* or at 10,000 mile intervals, with an intermediate oil change and brake check every 5,000 miles or six months. And their revolutionary Electronic Ignition† systems mean lower maintenance costs, more efficient use of petrol and instant starting in even the coldest or wettest weather. The fuel economy from the three engine sizes available with the Sunbeam is remarkable, to say the

least. Up to 50.0mpg* from the specially developed '930' engine; up to 41.5mpg* from the '1300'; up to 41.0mpg* from even the sporty '1600' unit, which takes you up to 95mph.

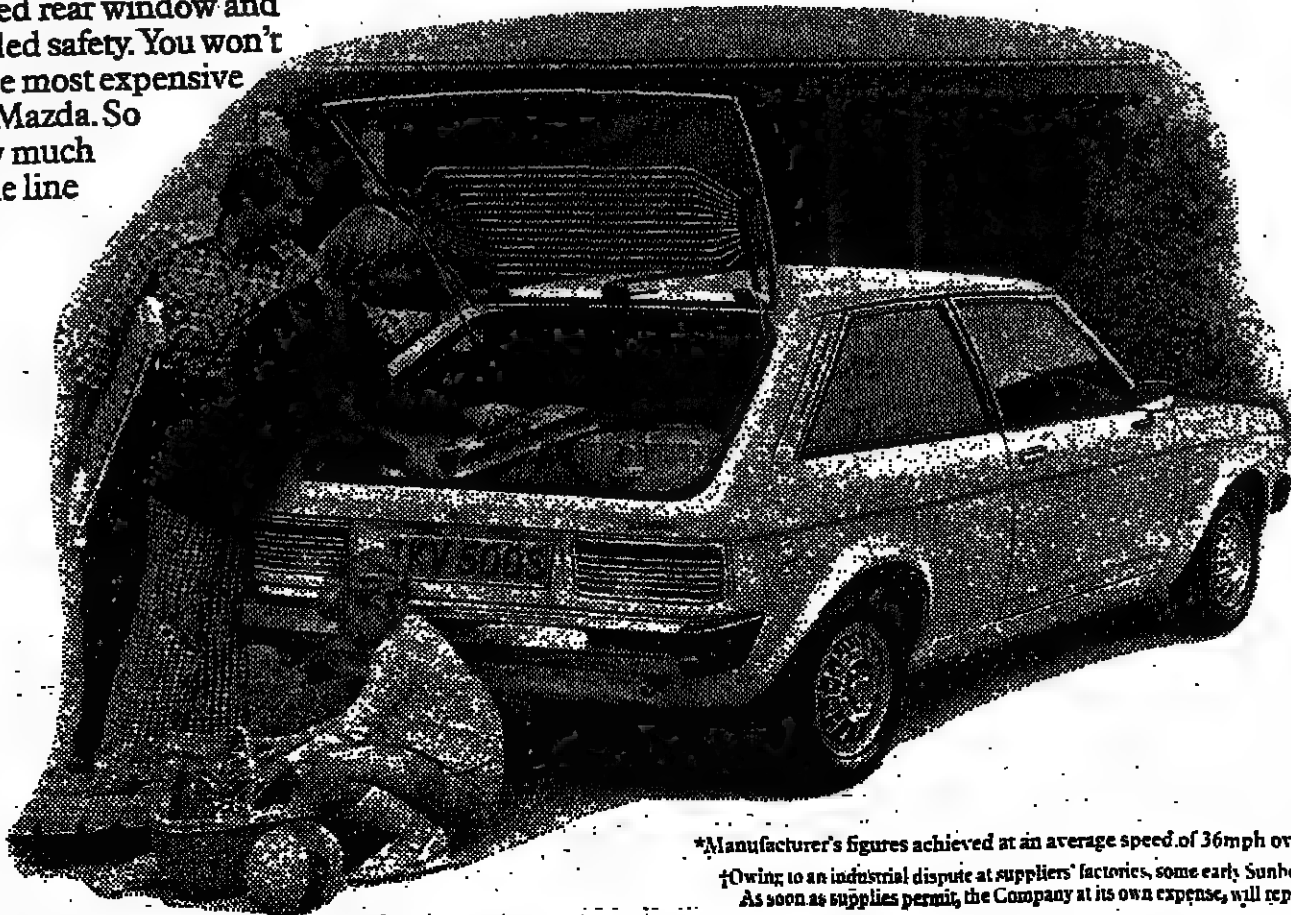
Sunbeam Space and Versatility.

Inside, the new Sunbeam is like a much bigger car, because careful attention has been given to wheelbase, width, shoulder and hip room measurements. So driving gives you a very solid, confident feeling. Its hatchback versatility means a massive 42.7 cu.ft. of luggage space with the rear seat folded (even with the seat in position, there's 14.7 cu.ft.). And in the GL and S models, the back of the rear seat also divides in two, letting you take 28.7 cu.ft., as well as a passenger in the back.

How's that for versatility?

Style, space, equipment, economy, choice: we're convinced they make the new Sunbeam the best for you and your family.

But take a test drive soon and prove it for yourself. Because only driving is believing. Right?



THE NEW CHRYSLER Sunbeam



*Manufacturer's figures achieved at an average speed of 36mph over a course of 80 miles of town and country driving.
†Owing to an industrial dispute at suppliers' factories, some early Sunbeam models have been built without electronic ignition. As soon as supplies permit, the Company at its own expense, will replace the existing ignition with electronic equipment.

How the prison within a prison helps to keep hope alive

The future of the special unit at Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow, is again in question. The prison within a prison contains five of the most difficult and violent convicts in Scotland. All are serving life or long-term sentences, some for murder, and have failed to fit into the normal prison regime. The unit permits a radical change in the usual warder-prisoner relationship and allows the inmates wider scope for self-expression. It works on the belief that a personality, however badly disturbed and rejected, should be allowed to heal and not left to decay. The lobby condemns the experiment to find a new way of handling difficult, long-term prisoners has grown increasingly vocal. Its members claim the unit gives privileged treatment to those who least deserve it. To them the experiment has become an excuse for the terrible of the Scottish prison system and recent incidents there have given ammunition for their arguments.

Publication of Jimmy Boyle's autobiography, the manuscript for which was said to be smuggled out of Barlinnie, began the latest attacks. Boyle, a former Glasgow gang leader, serving life for murder with an added sentence for attacking prison staff, believes that men with little to lose from behaving violently, do respond to the treatment the unit offers.

Boyle himself has emerged as a talented sculptor and is taking an Open University course. He is, according to observers, a different man now from the one who went into the unit.

Next came the death of Larry Winters from an overdose of drugs and a flurry of rumour and anonymous allegations that alcohol and drugs were being smuggled to the inmates who, it was said, were able to have sexual intercourse in their cells with their wives, girlfriends or even prostitutes visiting under the guise of close family.

All these allegations will be added to the list to be investigated, but it is unlikely that the prison department will seek to close down the special unit when it has survived so much and has proved that by concentrating the most destructive prisoners in one exceptional centre, the incidence of serious trouble in other jails is sharply reduced.

According to the reformers it is the spectacular failures which reach the headlines. What the unit has achieved for the prison service for the men concerned and for their families is more often overlooked. The need for some fresh approach to long-term incarceration became clear when capital punishment was abolished and convicts who once would have been candidates for the gallows became the

permanent responsibility of the state. Prisoners, especially young men with nothing before them except the prospect of a lifetime behind bars, quickly emerged as flashpoints in a prison system already crowded and over-extended.

Effectively the law does not prescribe how prisoners should be treated only that they should be kept out of circulation. The sentence is the penalty, not what a man suffers while he is serving it.

In February 1973 the special unit opened and since then 12 men have been through or are confined in its unique system. Three of them, men who might be thought to have little chance of ever settling down to a normal life again, have been freed from prison. They had represented a small but enormously troublesome segment of Scotland's large prison population. None has returned to prison, except as a visitor to the unit.

The reformers believe the facts about the unit need to be exaggerated. It is not an elite niche which very ruthless criminal is trying to get in. The rooms which form it are not comfortably appointed. The unit is oppressively and unmistakably a prison. It is the attitudes inside which are so different.

A regular visitor thought the main change was the caring attitude taken towards the inmates. "It is not authoritarian and what a man has done, however bad, is not constantly rammed down his throat. A prisoner can develop hope as a civilized person because he is being treated in a civilized way," he said.

Family, relatives and children were allowed in more freely than in a normal prison. Outside security was strict, but inside the atmosphere was informal. Prison staff were on first-name terms with prisoners and a deliberate emphasis was laid on trust. If advantages were taken it would hardly be surprising since these were the people "least accustomed to handling trust." Even so, it has worked, in spite of limited resources and within the atmosphere of an old prison. The men do not rebel against the system any more, they do not explode," he said.

Ronald Faux

It's the fools, not the Don't Knows who scare the daylights out of me

Bernard Levin

Around people who believe that the Tories stand for bank nationalization, there is a wall of ignorance so thick and high that trying to surmount or demolish it would be a waste of time...

towers of Notre Dame", said Voltaire, "I would make a bolt for it at once". Yes, but that terrible truth applies to such concepts as prejudice and conviction; it has nothing to do with value-free facts. A man may well believe that the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange will secure for the workers by hand and brain the full fruits of their labour; he may even believe that those industries which have already been nationalized have provided powerful evidence in support of the contention; but if he said that it was the general tenor of the political philosophy of Sir Keith Joseph we would be well advised to stand towards the fireplace and nonchalantly pick up the poker.

Nationalization of the banks, and abolition of the House of Lords, have recently been in the news; those who pay scant attention to public affairs may be readily forgiven if, asked what has recently been suggested concerning those projects, and by whom, they were unable to give a coherent

demolish it would be a waste of time.

Nor is it any answer to say that eight per cent of the voters believe that the Conservatives plan to introduce a wealth tax, that 92 per cent do not believe it to be the whole, and a bit over, things aren't too bad or the government from I am not suggesting that the weight of public conviction is so overwhelming that the Tories may be driven, against their will, to abolish the House of Lords for fear of otherwise being accused of breaking an election pledge; I have quoted no more figures, but I have quoted no more people, on inside the heads of some people it does matter particularly if you stop to think that "some" means (if we accept the poll's figures) roughly 800,000 voters in the case of abolition of the Lords, 1,600,000 in respect of nationalization of the banks, and well over 3,000,000 in the case of a wealth tax. That is the weight of the vote. If I may say so, it is rather too many fools for comfort.

And it is the incidence of foolishness revealed, which worries me, there are three million people, stupid as that in the country, or think of the havoc they could cause, that setting fire to grocery shops had been recommended, as a desirable form of community action, by all-party committees of MPs, or that this country was at war with cancer, or that if you say those are ridiculous notions, which nobody could, how exactly would you describe a notion that the Tory Party wants to introduce a wealth tax, abolish the House of Lords, and nationalize the banks?

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The path to the Geneva conference table is full of pitfalls for the Arab leaders

On a clear day you can walk down to the Eastern shore of the Dead Sea and look across the salt waters to the barren, sandy hills to the west, across the front lines and deep into the Israeli-occupied West Bank; and on the farthest of those hills, you can just make out three towers, fractionally distorted by the heat haze and looking no larger than telephone poles. They are the first spires of the city of Jerusalem. On other days, though the sky may be cloudless and the heat as intense as a warm breeze will drift over the Dead Sea and a mist will rise to obscure those distant spires. It is an unpredictable phenomenon and on most days you can see a tourist or two, standing on the dark, stained beach, who will stare at the distant skyline in fascination.

The Arab world is experiencing something of the same fascination just now as it contemplates the wildly-fluctuating graph and prospects of its political aspirations in Washington. On one morning the Arabs awake to hear that the Americans have agreed with the Soviet Union on a joint approach to an early reconvening of the Geneva peace conference and have talked of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians; Arab editorials overflow with optimism and almost embarrassing praise for the United States. Next morning, all their hopes apparently disappear when they hear what Mr. Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and President Carter have been saying to each other. A Beirut newspaper cartoonist draws a picture of Mr. Carter signing on statesman's Geneva while a myriad of Arab looks on.

Recent weeks have been traumatic for the Arabs. Their gradual but continuing shift towards American influence—or tutelage if you are viewing events from Tripoli or Baghdad—has prepared them for the elastic parameters now being constructed around Geneva by the United States. For years the Egyptians and Syrians have taken a dogmatic, almost totally uncompromising stand against Israel and the break-up of the rigid, easy approach is a very painful process.

Egypt, whose citizens have grown familiar with their President's expansive public gestures of conciliation towards Israel, has been the first to be swept by the speed of events. When the latest American-Soviet initiative was announced, the



Mr. Carter (left), Mr. Sadat and Mr. Gromyko: pulling strings in the Middle East.

Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr. Kamel Fehmy, could only say that the Russian concessions to the United States—endorsement, for example, of Israel's desire for an exchange of normal relations with Arab states—came as a stunning surprise to the Arabs.

Predictably, too, the Arab states have so far reacted to President Carter's manoeuvres with national rather than international unity. Since President Sadat is preoccupied with the notion that Russia is constantly plotting to overthrow his regime, Mr. Fehmy was quick to imply that Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had deliberately misled Arab delegations at the United Nations about Russian intentions only hours before the superpower announcement. Because President Assad's power is increasingly associated with the Americans, he made a statement to the effect that Mr. Carter's proposals were "more serious" than those of previous Washington administrations. But he safeguarded his prestige in the event of a political collapse by adding that only a miracle would avert a new Middle East war.

The Palestinians have been reacting in an even more confusing manner. When the Israelis made clear that they would accept Palestinian representatives at Geneva if they were not known members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO—whose name is always not to appear intransigent—implied that West Bank mayors might represent the Palestinians at a peace conference even if they were not PLO members. The suggestion seemed to be an immediate concession to Israel and it was to create angry

reactions within the PLO's apparatus in New York only a few hours later.

It started when Mr. Mahmoud Labadi, the PLO's official spokesman, gave a television interview to Mr. Douglas Tunnell, the Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent in Beirut, last week. When Mr. Tunnell asked whether the PLO regarded it as essential for Palestinian representatives at Geneva to be PLO members, Mr. Labadi replied: "This is a Palestinian question. We choose our representatives. The PLO is the only body who represents the Palestinians. We choose people to be part of the delegation. We can choose mayors of the West Bank. We can choose mayors from the Gaza Strip. We can choose anybody."

To ensure that he had not misunderstood the implications of the statement, Mr. Tunnell

asked Mr. Labadi to repeat the statement. Mr. Labadi then said: "The PLO is the only body who represents the Palestinians. We choose people to be part of the delegation. We can choose anybody." The fact that the PLO spokesman, such a statement, will like the latest enthusiasm for peace, in Egypt and Syria, tribute to President Carter's ability to break up the Arab political bloc in Arab politics. By proposing a peace conference, the PLO is not only showing its willingness to co-operate with the Israelis but also its willingness to co-operate with the Americans.

Robert Fisk

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THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Another victim of pyramid salesmanship

As we do not know who built the Great Pyramid at Giza, we can scarcely know what was in their minds as they toiled. It is, however, pretty certain that the last thing they were thinking about was my pyramid. I doubt, too, if the question of helping to relieve my tension loomed very large in their thoughts.

Nevertheless, I expect shortly to be in their debt. I am the proud possessor of a yellow cardboard pyramid, which I am assured has exactly the same proportions as the original.

I am told by the firm that has just launched it in Britain, together with its steel equivalents, that if I place my razor under it and swivel the whole thing to face magnetic north, I can forget about new blades for weeks and weeks and weeks.

And, if I squat inside the giant-sized model, I will enter a state of clamminess. I thought this sounded dreadful until I was assured that the word in the brochure should have read "calmness".

Why all this will happen—assuming it will—nobody knows, least of all the people who are marketing the pyramids.

Other astounding experiments I will carry out with my mini-Giza include preserving an apple, removing nasty chemicals from my coffee and wine, and keeping a loaf fresh for seven weeks.

And to think, all that those far-off Egyptians thought they were doing as they hunched and groaned was building a tomb.

Odd bin out

Jancis Robinson and David von Simson have compiled a monthly newsletter called *Drinker's Digest* which tells us where to find the cheapest bargain bottles. In the first issue, the Oddbins discount chain frequently appears.

But, beware. The researchers say that Oddbins' price for Chateau Fourcas Hosten '66 is £4.14, whereas the traditional wine merchants Corney and Barrow, who might not like to be thought of as a bargain basement, charge only £2.56.

"Skeleton for sale—as new" says a poster at Jesus College, Oxford.

For whom the bellman told a joke

I would not normally use this diary to dwell upon a misprint in *The Times*, but when attention is drawn to it from the platform at a political party conference, I cannot resist the temptation.

It was Lord Carrington, president of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, who started it. On the final day of the Tories' conference at Blackpool last week, he nodded to the chairman, who was sitting at his side, and said: "David Sells—or, as *The Times*, in intelligent anticipation two days ago, called him, Mr. Bell".

The relevance of the Carrington comment became clear seconds later when he presented Mr. Sells with the traditional Tory party chairman's gift of a bell.

Mr. Sells, before accepting custody of the bell, called *The Times* misprint: "Freudian error. What he meant by the bell that is given to all good Tory party chairmen..."

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Neologisms Inc—coming soon

It is not haphazard that Laurence Urdang, the American lexicographer and publisher of *Verbatim* and other works to do with words, is about to arrive in London from the Frankfurt Book Fair.

He is coming to announce the publication next year of a new quarterly called *Quarterly*, which will translate such neologisms as happenstance into English for us almost before they have happened. The title is not a reference to the argument that language causes it to be an acronym for Quarterly Report on the English Language.

The idea is that new words and new meanings are coming into English so fast that they lie around for years, creating stumbling-blocks before they are dealt with in a dictionary. Mr. Urdang believes that influence on language has shifted in our age of mass communication from the "best" writers to those with the largest audience.

For a subscription of £7,000 a year, Mr. Urdang's word scouts will supply professional wordmen with the latest neologism culled from a wide selection of mass publications from all over the English-speaking world. The first issue in January will deal with such mysteries as the difference between top and bottom quark, and the fuzzifying of the flickering blue parent.

Sing a song of gratitude

Englishmen are supposed never to forget their old school ties. The old school surprise is even more tedious.

The old boys of St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School, holding a series of meetings this month to raise money among themselves to endow a choir school for the next generation, the music at St. Paul's costs £2,000 a week, and like most choir schools, it is feeling the pinch. The old boys grateful for their first-rate free education at St. Paul's, want to repay the debt.

Sir Charles Groves, newly appointed musical director of the English National Opera, who was head chorister almost 50 years ago, is leading the campaign. He has the happiest memories of his surprise days, from great state services to roller-skating down Carnarvon Tower by a motor launch.

The choristers, as boys, used to complain about their food. Dean Jones once told them that their food must be better than that of the City ratecatcher had caught 35 huge rats in the choir school, and a solitary half-starved church mouse in the Deanery.

Students at the University of California, Los Angeles, have been asked by Mr. L. R. C. Agnew, of the department of medical history, for their advice on the following situation: "The father has syphilis, the mother tuberculosis. They have four children—the first blind, the second deaf, the third is deaf and dumb, the fourth has tuberculosis. The mother is pregnant with her fifth child and the parents are willing to have an abortion if you so decide." Mr. Agnew said most of the students voted in favour of abortion. He then told them: "Congratulations—you have just murdered Beethoven."

Big catch
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THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1977

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WORTHLESS GOVERNMENT

The present regime in Czechoslovakia is a burden on East-West relations as well as on its own people. Its internal policies and the trials which started yesterday are so clearly contrary to everything the Helsinki agreement stands for that its international relations are bound to suffer. By next spring it will have been in power for nine years but it still lives under the shadow of the invasion of August 1968, which gradually destroyed the popular reforms of the Dubcek regime. It still has the improvised and defensive look of a regime thrust into power by outside forces. It has achieved no popularity in the country, not even of the grudging kind accorded to some other east European regimes which are seen to be struggling within the limits of the possible to improve the lot of their people. It reacts to every manifestation of dissent with a nervous hysteria which can spring only from weakness. Its press is the crudest in eastern Europe. It seems to feel that it cannot open even the smallest chink in the dams it has built lest the floodwaters of opposition come rumbling through.

Its assessment may well be correct, but if so it has only itself

to blame. The Czechs and Slovaks are mature and stable people. Even under Soviet occupation they would probably have responded to a government which appeared to be doing its best. Indeed, many reformists supported the choice of Dr Husak as party leader in the belief that he was the man to save whatever could be saved of the reforms of his predecessor. For whatever reasons of politics and personality he has disappointed them. Now he is further debased by the vindictive and unconvincing trial of men regarded by practically everyone outside his embattled circle as a credit to their country.

Mr Vlasik Havel is a playwright with a well-deserved international reputation. Mr Ota Cernek is internationally known as a theatre director. Mr Jiri Lederer is a journalist, and Mr Frantisek Pavlicek a former member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak party, are well enough known in their own country for their patriotism to be in little doubt. If a fair and open trial were to find them guilty of some quite unexpected and uncharacteristic activity opinions of them would have to be revised but the closing of the trial to a lawyer from Paris already seems to rule out this

possibility. The verdict of the world is therefore likely to be that these men are being tried for simple political dissent which may have included passing wholly true and non-secret information out of the country.

To call this "preparing to damage state interests abroad", which is the charge against Mr Havel, is to enter a looking-glass world. It is the state which is damaging its own interests with this trial whereas Mr Havel and the others are promoting its interests by demonstrating that there are still people in Czechoslovakia willing to fight for the human right to behave in what ought to be a perfectly normal manner. All they claim is the right of speaking, moving and exchanging information freely.

In Belgrade at the moment Dr Husak's own officials are supposed to be working to promote these rights with officials from the thirty-four other signatories of the Helsinki agreement. The trial does nothing for their credibility, and if the sentences are anything but token it is difficult to see how Czechoslovakia will be able to avoid political isolation in Europe. Even their fellow Communist governments must be somewhat ashamed of them.

Doing away with the NEB

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey, North West (Conservative). Sir, In your leader (October 10) on the Tory document *Right Approach to the Economy*, you say our commitment to do away with the National Enterprise Board is "misplaced" because "all governments face industrial situations which require some machinery outside Whitehall".

Of course, there will be cases of exceptional strategic importance, such as Rolls-Royce, that demand government action—although in the case of Rolls-Royce it was done by an Act of Parliament and not by "machinery outside Whitehall".

But why, Sir, do you ignore the Industry Act 1972? Sections 7 and 8 give ministers ample (some say too ample) discretion to give temporary assistance to companies. This discretion—available to an incoming Conservative government—will be used very sparingly and only after all other options have been explored. Under the 1972 Act, ministers are advised in each case by the independent Industrial Development Advisory Board, composed of practising industrialists and trades unionists. So the advice is in effect, "outside Whitehall", although as the money is voted by Parliament the final decision, correctly, rests with the minister.

So, why keep the National Enterprise Board as another bureaucratic layer? I would not. It has exceptionally high overheads; its administration, including a staff of now over 60 (due to be increased to 150) costs £1.5m a year. As I said in an article in *The Times* (May 16, 1977)—"Consolidating the results of its shareholding, the NEB claims a gross profit of £51m. But no interest has been paid by the NEB on its £479,800,000 of public dividend capital (effectively taxpayers' money). If a dividend is to be paid on this public dividend capital in 1977, the NEB will have to improve its performance considerably."

The NEB has, understandably, the acquisition "bug", and the next Conservative government will not have been elected to further nationalization! The NEB causes confusion as to who runs its companies. Consider British Leyland: it is run by the British Leyland Board, the NEB or by Mr Varley? Since the Government owns 95 per cent of British Leyland, let them appoint good management and then leave them alone to make their own decisions.

Finally, the NEB is distasteful to Conservatives because it uses money raised by taxation of the successful companies to prop up unsuccessful ones on a regular basis. On the very rare occasions that this has to be done, the responsibility should be taken by ministers answerable to Parliament. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL GRYLLS, Member of Commons, October 13.

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A legal definition of death

From Mr Ian Kennedy. Sir, It was with regret and a sense of resignation that I read the various reports on the tragic case of Carol Wilkinson, including your own (*The Times*, October 14 and 15). Some sort of intellectual lockjaw seems to have overtaken those who comment on the medico-legal issue of death, so that no amount of development in the area persuades them that the problems they perceive lack any real substance. We have once more been forced to read, and listen to, expressions such as: "technically dead", "clinically dead", "all but dead", "functionally dead"; all but dead "officially" dead to perpetuate the myth that there is some sort of intermediate stage between life and death peculiar to patients on respirators.

May I offer the following analysis: 1. If, and we do not yet have the facts, Miss Wilkinson was diagnosed as having suffered brain death, turning off the respirator was of no legal significance. The machine was ventilating a corpse. In any future prosecution no medico-legal problem arises. The machine killed Miss Wilkinson and could be indicted for murder. Brain death is, in my view, the legal definition of death. The old legal definition was the absence of vital functions. It remains the same, but it takes account of the fact that the vital functions of breathing and heart beat depend on a functioning brain and brain stem.

Once the brain and brain stem cease permanently to function, vital functions absent and the patient is dead. This is so even though a machine continues to pump air into the patient's lungs. 2. If Miss Wilkinson was not brain dead, the only justifiable reason (and I assume it was the case here, for the purpose of this case) for turning off the respirator was that her condition was hopeless and further heroic treatment was not called for. Her subsequent death was the result of the attack made upon her, despite (not because of) the efforts of the doctors. In so far as doctors are not obliged in law to continue heroic treatment indefinitely, the cessation of treatment (if for this reason) was proper. The doctors cannot be said to have intervened to cause her death since they did all they could to prevent it. Talk, even hypothetically, of the possibility of their being guilty of homicide, in this case, is a gross misbehaving, improperly, is at best insensitive and

at worst reinforces the poor many doctors already have of law. Not surprisingly, the defence, doctors by terminating heroic treatment broke the chain of causation so that an attacker did cause death, has been attempted. California, in *People v Lyons* (1975) It was rejected by the court and been ever since whenever it has been raised in other states. A rather interesting way of testing law arose in a recent Kansas case. A father who had inflicted massive damage on his child sought an injunction requiring doctors continue "treating" her on a tilator, hoping thereby to avoid prosecution for murder. His claim was rejected, the ventilator was turned off and he was indicted for murder. Though these are not English authorities, they are obviously instructive.

On either of the factual assumptions I have made, the attack on Miss Wilkinson could be indicted for murder. If anyone is prepared to argue that, on these assumptions, the law is otherwise, then it would be helpful if his or her view was known. Failing that, it would be helpful if this issue could be laid to rest, though it is perhaps, too much to expect journalists will agree.

Yours faithfully, IAN KENNEDY, Faculty of Laws, University of London King's College, Strand, WC2.

THE SHORT WAY TO DISCREDIT UNIONS

The Grunwick mass picket, which has resumed yesterday, has become an embarrassment and even a threat to the British trade union movement. Apex, the union most directly involved, perceived the dangers long ago, and even before the worst scenes of disorder last June was vainly trying to reduce the number of pickets to 500 (a figure already far larger than the total number of workers employed at Grunwick's). Apex also opposed the resumption of mass picketing. The leaders of the union judge quite rightly that such methods can achieve nothing for the strikers to warrant the attendant dangers. Indeed, success through mass picketing might be a far greater misfortune for the movement than failure.

The picketing passed off with relatively little violence yesterday. That is to say that only five arrests were made, compared to the fifty or seventy made on the worst days of June and July. The numbers involved yesterday were substantially greater than on any previous day, except the rally of July 11, when about 20,000 people were present. The numbers show that Grunwick retains its force as a symbolic issue for the movement. It had obviously been impressed on the participants that

outbreaks of violence would do more harm than good. There was no serious attempt to prevent the works bus from crossing the picket-line, or even to terrify its occupants.

The result exposes the fundamental ambiguity of the mass picket. After July 11 the strike committee had a film made which represented as a great victory the fact that force of numbers had made it impossible to get the bus through on that day (until the demonstrators moved off, at least). An assembly of thousands contradicted the idea of a picket as recognized in law: it is not more but less able than a group of twenty to persuade employees still at work to join forces with the strikers. Towards the workers in the laboratories, a mass picket must be essentially a weapon of intimidation. When it was nakedly so, they were able to endure it. After what the company have gone through, the new mild-mannered picket is not likely to be a serious vexation.

In fact the new campaign is aimed less at the company than over their heads at other trade unionists. There is little appetite now for the violent or illegal actions that would probably be needed to force Grunwick's to give way. The TUC was slow to appreciate the dangers of the affair. In June, several days

after Apex had called for a limit of 500 and the daily score of arrests had risen to a dozen or more, the TUC general council was still urging unions to intensify their support. But now it has been chastened by experience. Sheer weight of numbers is unlikely to shame it back into its former tactics. If it is not open to such pressure, the weekly assemblies in Cricklewood are futile—as those giving up a day's work to participate are likely to perceive better and better.

But the muted style of yesterday's picket does not diminish the essential dangers of this kind of action. When people are crowded together in such numbers, excited by a cause and in sight of their opponents, even individuals who would never act violently on their own can be drawn into conflict. People with an interest in stirring up violence are drawn to such occasions. Once it begins, uproar seems to grow uncontrollably of its own accord. The public will see the fighting on television and remember it when the details of the dispute have been forgotten. The mass picket is the surest way the labour movement has of presenting itself as a riotous and intolerant force in our society.

Somerset House

From Mr Henry Moore, OM, CH, FBA, and others. Sir, What is to become of Somerset House? The "London and the Thames" exhibition, which is now at the building, unquestionably provides a magnificent setting for paintings. We believe the Great Room could be used as a permanent home for a very small proportion of the Turner collection (50 and 100 depending on size) which at present are not on public view. The School of Painting could be an ideal setting for a changing selection of his watercolours and there are facilities for some of his drawings to be made accessible on request.

Somerset House, which obviously cannot equal a new, expensive, purpose built gallery, will at least be comparable to the majority of buildings housing our most priceless collections: Hampton Court, the Queen's Gallery, Burlington House. We feel the problems have been greatly overstated and with good will can and should be overcome.

A tremendous amount of enthusiasm has been generated for this beautiful building and it would be tragic if it were allowed to drain away. The Government and the galleries concerned must now get together and find a solution to the twin problems of Turner and Somerset House: there has been far too much delay and the public are being denied proper access to this outstanding part of the British heritage located in London in a building so closely associated with Turner.

Yours faithfully, HENRY MOORE, HUGH CASSON, JOHN BETJEMAN, KENNETH CLARK, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1, October 17.

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Enigma disclosures

From Professor E. R. Vincent. Sir, It is a relief to those who worked at Bletchley Park during the war to learn from your report in *The Times* of October 13 that the veil of enforced secrecy is at last being lifted. It is a relief because the story is so interesting and because it is so important. The Enigma machine has been published in various books.

One curious fact that should be known is that HM Government should have had no difficulty in learning the basic principles of the German Enigma machine. The Enigma machine was a mechanical device which enciphered messages by means of a series of rotors. The British were able to decipher these messages by means of a similar machine, the Bombe. The British were able to do this because they had access to the German Enigma machine. The British were able to do this because they had access to the German Enigma machine.

Yours truly, E. R. VINCENT, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, October 14.

summaries sent to the intelligence directorates of the Armed Services... is irreconcilable with the next statement that "The first instalment available in the Public Record Office comprises 175 pages (each containing 150 lines) of deciphered German naval messages".

In fact the Admiralty which, unlike the War Office and Air Ministry, was itself an operational command, never received appreciable quantities of German naval signals from Bletchley Park who sent the actual messages in clear to the Operational Intelligence Centre. There they were assessed as to their value and significance (together with intelligence from all other sources) with great ability by Commander (later Admiral Sir Norman) Denning and Captain (later Lord Justice) Winn. How the war at sea was fought, with the advantage of this invaluable intelligence, is already recounted in a book, *Very Special Intelligence*, by Patrick Beesly (who was himself in the OIC) which is unlikely to be bettered.

Similarly the relevant German Air Force, Army and especially Abwehr (Military Intelligence) as well as all diplomatic messages were received in clear by the Section of Naval Intelligence which I had the privilege to lead and were also digested and appreciated in the Admiralty, a side of the naval effort described in my recent book.

I am, Sir, etc, EWEN E. S. MONTAGU, 24 Montrose Court, Exhibition Road, SW7, October 13.

Plea bargaining

From Mr Robert Hazell. Sir, Mr David Napley (October 12) defends the process of plea bargaining as one in which "those who are unquestionably guilty of criminal offences, manifestly capable of proof, are strongly but fairly persuaded to admit their guilt... and he attacks those who are concerned about possible injustices resulting from abuse of the system as "naive and misguided". His definition of plea bargaining, however, begs the very question at issue: if indeed the persuasion used by barristers was always fair and their clients were unquestionably guilty there would not be so much public concern.

As evidence that on occasion the system does not work as smoothly as Sir David would have us believe one need look no further than the case documented by the BBC in *Inside Story* on August 26 last year (reproduced in *The Listener* of September 2, 1976). The two young men interviewed on that programme had been convicted of arson and conspiracy to defraud after having made false confessions under police pressure.

One of them had met his barrister for the first time only about half an hour before going into court (a fairly typical experience) and was strongly advised to plead guilty so as to attract a lighter sentence. As he explained to the television audience, "It was getting very close to the time when we had to go into court, and therefore I had very little time to make up my mind as to what I should do. I knew I was not guilty, but after what that barrister had said about prison, borstal, Anne and perjury, I changed my mind all of a sudden and said I would plead guilty: the lesser of the two evils."

This young man served nine months in borstal, and his co-defendant two years of a four-year prison sentence before their innocence was established and he was granted

a royal pardon. The private detective whose diligent research cleared their names (at a cost of £8,000) said that he knew of numerous similar cases; and one purpose of Baldwin and Conville's book was to try to establish the frequency with which this sort of injustice might occur.

Sir David does his profession little credit in pretending that all plea bargaining is fair; and he would do well to consider how much of the decline in respect for the law in recent years is attributable to the repeated denigration of the legal system and lawyers' (his theory), and whether at least some of it might not stem from lawyers' refusal to recognize that anything in the legal system can ever be less than lovely.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT HAZELL, 18 Roden Street, N7, October 13.

The Zinoviev Letter

From Mr Robert Woolcombe. Sir, I suspect that my late father was not unconnected with the "four previously reliable M16 sources" mentioned in your front page article (October 14). More than once he told me that he was taken by Sir Eyre Crowe for questioning by Ramsay MacDonald on the authenticity of the letter. My father was not taken into the Prime Minister's presence, but remained out of sight in an adjoining room with a communicating door, and the Prime Minister's questions were put to him by Crowe, who relayed back the substance of my father's answers. I have no idea what the questions were, my father never told me, but to the end of his life, whenever the Zinoviev Letter cropped up, he maintained that it was not a forgery.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT WOOLCOMBE, Stone Cottage, Bynorth, Setwath, October 14.

Arts Council post

From Mr Michael Holroyd. Sir, The well meaning Mr Geoffrey Grigson (October 14) has got it wrong. When the new Chairman of the Arts Council Literature Panel needs is not necessarily a certificate from Mr Grigson as to his "major" status as a novelist, but the ability to get the best from meetings of writers, publishers and literary agents, and to present all aspects of the book world. In this context Mr Melvyn Bragg's experience on television book programmes can only be an asset. The job is a practical one, not decorative. Mr Grigson would have us believe that a good conductor must be an expert player of every instrument in his orchestra. Such a romantic notion has little function beyond entertaining us in the correspondence columns of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL HOLROYD, 34 St Mark's Road, W10, October 14.

Tobacco substitutes

From Sir David Nicolson. Sir, Lord Winstanley was quite right to ask some pertinent questions about NSM tobacco substitute in the article in your paper on October 12. However, his research seems to have overlooked not only some pertinent questions but some pertinent facts. The Government does not use the NSM substitute. After researching all the substitute materials available to us we decided to use Cytrel which is produced by the Cytrel Corporation of America. We use Cytrel in our Peer Special Mild and Peer Special Extra Mild cigarettes—the brands launched by us on July 1.

At the moment Peer Special sales represent 25 per cent of the total United Kingdom cigarette market and 44 per cent of the King Size cigarette brands. Not only was Peer Special the world's first cigarette with substitute, but it is also the most successful. We are not burning stocks, on the contrary we are continuing to produce to meet repeat orders from the retail trade.

After three and a half months cigarettes containing substitutes represent about 25 per cent of the

total United Kingdom cigarette market. It took fifteen years to reach about three years to reach this stage of the total market, and the time both the media and trade believed they had no hope of establishing themselves on the market.

Like Lord Winstanley, though, I find it difficult to understand why the Government should be taken in respect of cigarettes and why it appears to be contrary to the department of Health's strategy to promote the use of cigarettes. I think, can be left to the reader—and if not to those, at least to art.

Yours faithfully, DAVID NICOLOSON, 34 St Mark's Road, NW3, October 14.

Chimpanzee transplant

From Mr John Aspinall. Sir, Lovers and protectors of wild animals throughout the world will be deeply shocked by the report published in your paper of October 14 that the heart of a chimpanzee has been callously transplanted into a sixty-year-old human male by Dr Christian Barnard at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town yesterday.

There are, it is believed, between 50,000 and 100,000 chimps left in the world today. The population of our human cousins has swollen to nearly four billion so that there are about 60,000 of us for every single chimp left on earth. What a strange miscarriage of natural justice that a fellow hominid, a creature so closely related to ourselves that the Russians successfully fertilized a chimp ovum with human sperm, must forfeit its life to prolong that of an aging human by a few stolen years.

Konrad Lorenz suggests that the human race may destroy itself from

a surfeit of knowledge that it does not digest. That our species deserves to be destroyed because daily more we are learning of the natural world with a crazed adoration that fails even to stop at the clinical murder of our closest relative, for no appreciable gain.

Yours faithfully, JOHN ASPINALL, 11 Lyall Street, SW1, October 14.

The age of eloquence

From Mr Gerald Gouret. Sir, Is there any significance to the fact that the speaker at the Labour Party conference was 92 years old, whereas the best speaker at the Conservative Party conference was 16?

Yours faithfully, GERALD GOURT, The Green, Hampton Court, Surrey.

Future energy sources

From Mr T. D. R. Harrison. Sir, Increasingly we see reported in your columns and your editorial the need for urgent decisions to be made for the development of nuclear power. Mr Cunningham, Under Secretary of State for Energy, now joins Messrs Chapple and Lyons. I would not for one minute discount that perhaps in the future there will be a need for a nuclear power programme, what I cannot understand is the need for URGENT action in making this decision.

We are fortunate that we have enough coal to supply electric power for many years to come. We have enough oil and gas to meet our requirements well into 2000. Our trade competitors do not have these advantages. Why not let them make the mistakes in the race for safe economic nuclear generation? They will surely have learned from our white elephants, i.e. Dungeness and Windscale, a costly folly.

The time factor for the future development of nuclear power will

of course depend largely on the coal industry and the electrical supply industry. They should serve our economy with the cheapest power possible. It is to these two industries that the Minister of Energy should focus his attention. Why is it that production and productivity in the coal and electrical industries over recent years? Certainly wages play a large part in the declining productivity, but miners also record (as do many workers in the public sector) their inability to contribute in more positive ways to their respective industries. Legislation on industrial democracy seems just as far off.

These are the decisions that need to be made with some urgency, as much as for the security of Messrs Chapple and Lyons as for the miners and for our economy. Yours faithfully, T. HARRISON, Secretary, Beetham Branch, National Union of Mineworkers, 37 Arthur Road, Deal, Kent, October 13.

The Barony of Eure

From Mr Mark Blackett-Ord. Sir, Anyone hoping to claim the Barony of Eure (Philip Howard, *The Times*, of October 10), by the same arguments as revived the Wharton Barony is relying on the House of Lords Committee of Privileges being startlingly generous again. Their decision in 1916 that the Wharton peerage was not created by patent but was "in fee" (and so could pass to females) is flatly contradicted by historical evidence. On March 20, 1544 the Earl of Hertford told Henry VIII he had "delivered to the Lords Eury and Wharton your Majesty's Letters Patents, by which it hath pleased your Highness to create and make them Barons". If this is not evidence of patents, what is?

It shows that the Eury barony is now as extinct as the Wharton one, which properly died with the poor drunk Duke of Wharton in 1732, ought to be. Faithfully yours, MARK BLACKETT-ORD, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, October 13.

**Big catch
bargain
hunters at
zoo sale**



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 17: The Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, this morning at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Williams upon relinquishing command of the 1st Battalion The Buffs.

The Hon. Lady Morrison has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Princess Margaret, Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Royal Air Force, today received Captain D. T. Bryant (Station Fitter).

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, today received his new Headquarters at Highbury Grove, London.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Smith was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, today received his new Headquarters at Highbury Grove, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

A memorial service for the Earl of Arundel will be held at St Dunstons Church, London, on November 10, at 3 p.m.

The Countess of Oulston gave birth to a daughter in London on Saturday.

Luncheon
Foreign and Commonwealth Office Field Marshal Lord Carver, Resident Commissioner, Designer, of Rhodesia, was host at a luncheon given yesterday by her Majesty the Queen at the Royal Household in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

Dinners
Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party last night at St Dunstons Church, London, in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

Anglo-Portuguese Society
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Westminster were present at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Portuguese Society, held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on Saturday.

Latest wills
Residue will benefit medical school.
Sir Arthur Percival Thomas, of Edgworth, consulting physician, left £225,190 net. After personal bequests he left the residue to the University of London in connection with the medical school.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Mrs Gladys May, of Chesham, £175,642.
Dorothy, Mrs George Aubrey Thomas, of Watlington-Thames, £119,522.
Mrs. J. M. Shefferson, of London, £135,642.
Langleyville, Mrs Doris, of London, £112,064.
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25 years ago
On the Times of Friday, Oct. 17, 1952.

Mau Mau aims
Westminster, Thursday. — MPs heard in uneasy silence the account which Mr. Lytton, the Secretary for the Colonies, gave to the Commons today of the crimes recently perpetrated in Kenya by Mau Mau. He left the main object of this secret society is to drive Europeans out of Kenya, and there was general assent to his declaration that the Mau Mau were a serious and dangerous threat to the security of the Empire.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Miss Hazel Child was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Handcock Prize was awarded to Dr T. W. J. Lennard, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

University news
Mr John Boardman, reader in classical archaeology and fellow of Merton College, has been appointed Lincoln professor of classical archaeology and successor to Professor C. M. Robertson.

Nottingham
Dr T. Atkinson, former head of Sheffield's coal mining division in the West Midlands, has been appointed to the chair and headship of the department of mining engineering from September 1.

Distillers' Company
The Distillers' Company has made the following appointments for the coming year: Master, Mr. J. H. Nobles; Wardens, Mr. J. H. Nobles and Mr. C. E. Potts; Mr. J. H. Nobles.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. Pennefather and Lady Lyle of Westbourne. The engagement has been arranged and will be celebrated at the home of Mr. Pennefather, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, on November 10.

Mr R. A. J. Booth and Miss C. H. Tredgill. The engagement is announced between Robin, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. J. Booth, and Claire, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tredgill, of York.

Mr J. F. R. King and Mrs R. E. Barradough. The engagement is announced between Fabian, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. R. King, of 73 Murrayfield Road, Edinburgh, and Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barradough, of 103 St. James's Place, London.

Mr P. G. Knight and Miss H. E. Mawson. The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Knight, of 103 St. James's Place, London, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mawson, of Brookmans Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr I. C. Orr and Mrs R. E. Guster. The engagement is announced between Iain, son of the Rev David C. Orr, of 80 Queens Road, London, and Rosemary, daughter of the late Lieutenant Commander C. Orr, of 103 St. James's Place, London.

Mr J. T. Swedberg and Miss M. E. Harrison. The engagement is announced between Jonas, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Swedberg, of 103 St. James's Place, London, and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Harrison, of 103 St. James's Place, London.

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Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales leaves Heathrow Airport to visit the United States.

Princess Margaret opens the new maternity wing of the new St. Mary's Hospital, 11, 11, 11.

The Duke of Gloucester, as President, carries out engagements with the National Association of Boys' Clubs, at the new Headquarters at Highbury Grove, London.

Mr. J. T. Swedberg and Miss M. E. Harrison. The engagement is announced between Jonas, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Swedberg, of 103 St. James's Place, London, and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Harrison, of 103 St. James's Place, London.

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The Meissen Kakiemon bantam cocks sold yesterday for a record price of £60,000.

£60,000 paid for Meissen bantams

By Huon Malleson
Last March Christie's sold the first part of a recently formed collection of early European porcelain, described as the property of a noted European collector, who is believed to be a member of the Rothschild family. That sale made £1,000,000, and the most famous of the porcelain was a complete set of 16 Italian comedy figures from the Nymphenburg factory, modelled by Johann Heinrich Schwanthaler.

Yesterday the second and final part of the collection came under the hammer, making £519,930, with about 4 per cent bought in the Meissen factory by J. J. Kändler between 1790 and 1840.

The most important lot from the group were bought by the internationally based Antique Porcelain Company. It paid £50,000 for a pair of Meissen Kakiemon bantam cocks after Japanese originals, which, despite slight repairs, are the best of their kind, and the price is a

new auction record for Meissen. The two other main lots bought by the Antique Porcelain Company were a very rare pair of porcelain and Louis XV. caskets, and a pair of doves, at £12,000, both pairs again with slight repairs. Christie's gave no published estimate for the first two lots, but the third carried a pre-sale estimate of £4,000 to £6,000.

Three other lots of birds were shared between Dr. Torrey, a woman purchaser from Zurich, and W. Williams, the London dealer, and they made £4,200 each. They were a pair of doves, at £1,200, and a pair of wagtails, at £1,200, and a pair of wagtails, at £1,200.

The most sought after lot in the rest of the sale were also from the Meissen factory. A 151-piece famille-verte service, in the Sevres style, went to an anonymous buyer for £17,500 (estimate £13,000 to £25,000), and an Augustus Rex flared beaker, decorated by Johann Ehrenfried Stadler about 1730, to the Williams for £17,000 (estimate £12,000 to £25,000).

Another Augustus Rex vase, of haunter shape, decorated with flowers and a bird in the manner of A. F. W. Lottmann, went to a dealer from Wiesbaden, for £12,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000), and a pair, with figures and landscapes, at £12,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000).

The sale was held in the Meissen factory, and the price is a new auction record for Meissen. The two other main lots bought by the Antique Porcelain Company were a very rare pair of porcelain and Louis XV. caskets, and a pair of doves, at £12,000, both pairs again with slight repairs. Christie's gave no published estimate for the first two lots, but the third carried a pre-sale estimate of £4,000 to £6,000.

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The Meissen Kakiemon bantam cocks sold yesterday for a record price of £60,000.

British Hospital in Paris opens new section

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct. 17
The first stage of reconstruction of the British Hospital in Paris was opened this evening by Mme Simone Vell, the Minister of Health and Social Security, and Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador.

The hospital owes its foundation to the British philanthropist, Sir Richard Wallace. He organized and largely paid for the ambulance service during the siege of Paris in 1871 and the idea of the hospital grew out of that.

In both world wars the hospital was used to care for the sick and wounded. During the German occupation it was handed over to the French Red Cross, with the British Red Cross staff, and after the liberation until 1946.

The hospital was now being fully integrated into the French hospital service and most patients are French. It still retains a strong British character, however, because although most of the medical staff are French a very high proportion of the nurses are British.

It has a particular role now as a centre for patients who are unable to pay for medical care. British residents and visitors also tend to prefer to go to the hospital for treatment.

Financed in large by the French medical service, the hospital is now undergoing a reconstruction and modernization programme. The section opened tonight is the maternity outpatients department.

After the official speeches Mme Vell gave prizes to the staff of the maternity department, and a competition organized by the hospital.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

a Special Report



Gerry Greaves

Cheaper by charter: it pays to shop around

by Patricia Tisdall

The large number of special low-cost air fares put on offer this year, from Skytrain to minimal accommodation packages, has added a new dimension to business travel. Widespread discounting has caused even the least economy-minded businessman to think again about paying the full fare for his ticket and look at ways of "shopping around". Previously, because there was no price competition between airlines, the businessman's choice depended only on timing and levels of service.

Today most businessmen as well as leisure travellers are aware that a careful choice of tickets can yield savings of 50 per cent or more off the standard fare. Unfortunately the appalling complexity of the various fares is likely to deter all except the most persistent would-be traveller.

No fewer than 30 different fares, including six categories of discounts, were, for instance, unearthed by the Airline Users Committee last year for scheduled airline travel from London to Malaga. Even on the simplest routes such as London to Frankfurt the committee found four standard fare structures: first class, economy class, public excursion and inclusive tour.

However, it adds that special fare prices including "spouse", student and common interest group rates. Each of the various fare structures carry a set of conditions. The public excursion rate on the London to Frankfurt route, for example, is valid only at weekends. Similar restrictions, which effectively cut down the flexibility of use, apply to most other cheap tickets but vary according to the airline, the routine and time of use.

Information even from the airlines concerned is sparse and the business traveller, unless he is a frequent user of a particular route, has little chance of buying the cheapest ticket without outside help.

A large number of travel agents specializing in serving businessmen are now adding cost savings to the convenience of the service

they offer. Usually the best savings can be achieved by incorporating hotel bookings and possibly car hire into a tailor-made package of the type familiar to holiday-makers, with the advantage that the cost can include incidentals such as airport transfers and taxes.

Lynn Poly, for example, this summer advertised savings ranging from £95 on a week's stay in New York to about £380 on a 14-night Far East trip taking in Japan, Bangkok and Hong Kong under its Fair Deal scheme.

Other travel agents dealing with businessmen concentrate on more traditional services such as obtaining visas and passports and delivering tickets. Thomas Cook, for example, offers a 24-hour service which ranges from arranging air tickets to supplying travellers' cheques and foreign currency.

It is for the user to decide which type of agency service he requires and to see that he gets it. Business Traveller says it is a constant source of surprise that few companies select travel agents, as they do advertising agencies, by involving rival agents to make presentations in competing against one another and then keeping the winner up to the mark by inviting him to reapply for the account every three years or so.

However, it adds that "we are still living in the era in which some British companies spending over £100,000 a year on travel don't even appoint a single agent to handle their business, leaving it to individual executives or more usually their secretaries to book through any agent who comes to mind".

This answer to this apparent lethargy lies in motivation. The business executive, travelling on behalf of his company, is not likely to feel that he can justify several hours or even days of his expensive time being spent on searching out a cheap fare where, in any case, the attached conditions first of all prove to be unacceptable.

Equally, the travel agent is paid through commission based on the value of his sales. Unless there is an

outside spur he is equally unlikely to opt for economy rather than convenience.

Nevertheless, a great many businessmen are deliberately seeking out cheaper fares. It is claimed, for example, that sales representatives travelling from North America represent 25 per cent of some chartered aircraft and that this is likely to grow to 40 per cent in the near future.

For during the same time as a revolution in fare structures has taken place, there has also been a change in the grade of business traveller. At one time only top-level board directors went abroad on business to meet their peers in other countries. Today improved frequency of scheduled flights, for example, have eliminated the requirement for many resident jobs concerned, for example, with the maintenance of plane and machinery.

Companies which might previously have found it easier either to employ foreign nationals or to move their own men on a semi-permanent basis can now meet requirements from head office using more frequent travel.

With the shift of travellers to middle executives and blue collar workers has come the transition of the business traveller from the leisurely first class compartments into economy or even tourist class. For prolonged business trips, especially during a period of intense pressure on discretionary incomes, many business travellers are also seeking to combine leisure with business either by taking their wives or by extending their trip, or a combination of both.

In such cases part of the expense is paid for by the firm and part from the employee's own pocket. Here there is a particular search for the available savings on fares and other expenses.

However, probably the vast majority of businessmen, while they are aware that cheaper fares exist, find them too difficult to find and too time-consuming to deal with. The special requirements, are too great and they end up by paying at the full rate. At the same

time, knowing that they may be sitting beside someone who may have paid a fraction of the standard fare they feel intensely dissatisfied.

To combat the undoubtedly entirely natural resentment the solution proposed by the Airline Users Committee was for the establishment of a special business class on scheduled services. Full fare-paying passengers would then be segregated, say, in a specially designated block of seats within the low-class cabin.

Such travellers, once identified, could also be given other amenities such as extra seat room or hot food instead of a lunch box. Although this is not an AUC recommendation, for special check-in and baggage collection facilities to be made available to the businessman who is more likely to be short of time than the leisure traveller.

However, before adopting the belief that the full fare-paying businessman is, in fact, subsidizing the cheap ticket traveller, it is worth looking at some airline economics recently uncovered in a joint survey by British Airways and the Civil Aviation Authority. The cost of giving the full fare-paying, the flexibility he enjoys in being able, for example, to cancel or alter reservations at the last minute without extra cost is very high indeed. The survey concludes that ancillary costs can amount to five times more than the cost of the flight itself.

On some routes it may be more profitable for an airline to carry holidaymakers who are prepared to commit firmly to itineraries, and to buy non-refundable tickets well in advance at a fraction of the price of the standard full-fare business class. Economy-minded businessmen would do well to quantify how valuable the flexibility is in cash terms. Already it is the constant complaint of several agents that they are not given sufficient notice of trips to arrange the best deal for their clients. Given sufficient evidence that preplanning is possible, airlines might adjust their standard fares accordingly.

Have you considered the effect a long car journey might have on the driver?

A medical research team at Leeds University has carried out a series of scientific tests* in which they examined the comparative stresses and strains on the heart of travelling by train and driving a car.

The heartbeats of twenty four businessmen were carefully monitored. Twelve of them had a history of heart trouble, twelve were in normal health.

Each was given two tests.

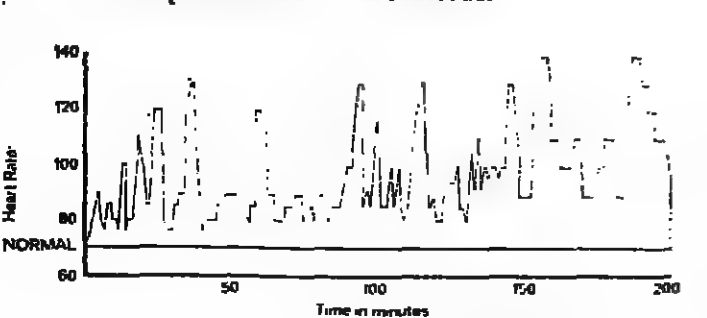
Test one took place in a car travelling on the motorway between

at high speeds, even traffic jams.

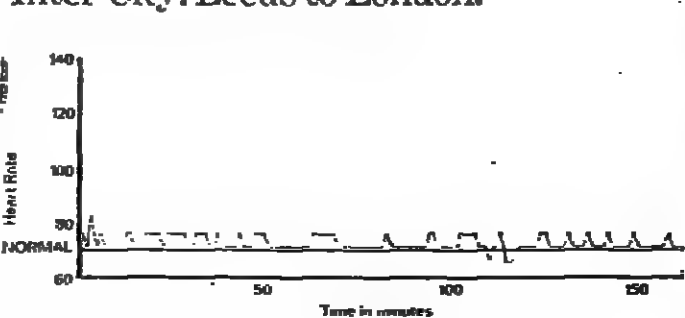
Peaks ranged from 110 to 140 beats per minute in the drivers in normal health. For those with heart trouble the peak ranged from 100 to 150.

Test two was conducted on the Leeds to London Inter-City service. Maximum heartbeat during the fast two hundred mile journey was a mere 80 beats a minute while most of the time it stayed at around 70. The average during the whole journey was just 72 beats a minute.

Motorway: Leeds to London.



Inter-City: Leeds to London.



Leeds and London. The hearts of all the drivers were sent racing by unexpected fog and rain, being overtaken without warning, overtaking

We've been telling you for years that Inter-City makes the going easy for businessmen.

Now you can see why.

Inter-City makes the going easy

*Source: New Perspectives in Beta Blockade, CIBA, 1972.

Straining to take the train

by Michael Bailey

Trains have been one of the businessman's favourite forms of domestic travel for as long as there have been railways and businessmen. Provided the train takes you where you want to go, when you want to go, at a price you are prepared to pay, the attractions of rail travel at its best are many. It provides a comfortable seat, a pleasant setting, room to

rest, chat, or watch the passing countryside. Meals are provided, sleeping accommodation is required and attentive staff see to the traveller's needs. None of the competing modes provides such a range of amenities.

In Britain, there is an additional attraction. Nature has favoured the railways by making this island just the right size for rail travel with no more than 250 miles between most of the main centres of population. With few exceptions, this means a train journey short enough to be done between meals, and to permit out and back in a day.

If Britain is a natural market for business travel by rail, success in it depends, however, on the railways achieving the standards that are possible: in speed, price, quality, and reliability. It has to be admitted they have not always succeeded.

For many years after the last war, plagued by underfunding, poor staff morale, and inadequate investment in new trains and other

equipment, British Rail's standards were patchy, to say the least. Trains were often dirty, noisy, and uncomfortable. Inter-City journey times were being steadily

overhauled by the growth in demand for air services and by improved travel times by road as the motorway network extended.

During the past decade, and especially during the past three years, there has been radical improvement in most of these areas. Modern rolling stock on most Inter-City routes is smooth and quiet, often with air-conditioning. Speeds have risen steadily in the 1970s, notably on the routes where the 125-mph high-speed train (HST) has been introduced.

Between London and Bristol, for example, the journey time has improved from 1 hr 47 min to 1 hr 25 min. London to Cardiff from 2 hr 16 min to 1 hr 45 min. From next year London to Leeds will be cut from 2 hr 31 min to 2 hr 11 min; London to Newcastle from 3 hr 33 min to 2 hr 55 min; and London to Edinburgh from 5 hr 30 min to 4 hr 30 min.

This is particularly important on the longer journeys such as London to Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the latter route the air shuttle service has captured twice the traffic of the railways, though the shuttle fare of £28 (£30 from November 1) is higher than the first class rail fare of £24. This is because the city-centre-to-city journey time is only three to three and a half hours by air, compared with five and a half hours by rail; no great a disparity in the businessman's

today whose time is money.

The introduction of the 155-mph Advanced Passenger Train in 1979 cutting the rail journey time to four and a half hours for 400 miles, will therefore be of crucial importance.

Air times are unlikely to shorten much more by faster aircraft in these ecological days, and the disparity in fares should not widen greatly either. So it will be a strange choice between the speed of air, and the comfort and convenience of the train taking an hour longer.

Comfort, frequency, and punctuality will be essential factors in the businessman's choice. With those qualities, there is every chance that they will, provided price is competitive too.

Price is probably one of the main reasons why British Rail's Inter-City traffic after many years of steady growth has faltered over the past three years. Rail fares rose by about 50 per cent in 1975 and since then first-class travel, of which most is business traffic, has fallen by more than 10 per cent.

While some of this traffic loss can be attributed to the low state of the economy and business activity, there can be little doubt that some springs from economy measures on the part of firms. British Rail argues quite legitimately that allowing 12p a mile for the cost of car travel, it is still cheaper to send a man by train, without taking into account such factors as the absence of stress and fatigue by rail and the ability to work en route; Birmingham to London return, for example, works out at about £15 return by rail compared with £26 by car.

Increasingly, however, firms have been pre-arranging car loans, especially where one man needs to travel. The answer comes out very differently where four people are travelling: more than £60 by rail compared with less than £30 by car. Few people would regard this as a desirable form of business travel, however, and with more modest rises in rail fares over the past 18 months, and sharp increases in the cost of motoring, it seems clear some of the loss is being made good.

Another problem from which British Rail's business traffic is suffering severely is shortcomings in the train catering services. In the wake of staff reorganization, for too many Inter-City trains are leaving without the catering facilities, or with unsatisfactory substitutes for the advertised service; and urgent studies are being carried out so put matters right.

First-class travel captures about a tenth of British Rail's total passenger revenue of about 180,000m a year, and about a quarter of total passenger revenue of British Rail can maintain and improve its standard of excellence, there seems little doubt that it will thrive and prosper in the future, to the benefit of both the railway and the business community.

The author is Transport Correspondent, The Times.

"It has been a great pleasure"

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Price war in the air

by Arthur Reed

The passengers on the inaugural Laker Skytrain service from Gatwick airport to New York included a number of businessmen taking advantage of the £39 single fare.

They fell into two main classes: those running their own small enterprises who were going to seek orders in the United States and who would not have been travelling had it not been for the low cost; and those who were employees of small or medium-sized businesses, off to carry out maintenance on machinery which their companies had sold in the United States. Normally they would have gone on a more expensive scheduled flight, but on this occasion they were instructed to try Laker.

One of the drawbacks to a business house of this type of travel is that there is no guarantee of a seat until the day of travel.

Bookings open at 4 am each day for that day's flights, but businessmen are already discovering that even this short time can be used to advantage.

One business based at

Crawley, Sussex to which I spoke asks its employees who are due to make a trip to New York to call in at the Laker pick-up desk at Gatwick airport on their way to work in the morning. If there are still tickets they buy one, work at their desk until after lunch, and then catch the 5.30 pm departure.

A senior executive of the company said: "The disadvantages are obvious, in that you can never be certain that your man will get away on the day you want him to, and this can cause problems with appointments over the other side."

"But we are finding that Laker has spare seats on most days. The advantages are that I am now able to send twice as many people on trips to the United States as in the past, on the same travel budget."

Several companies based in Europe have already carried out cost exercises comparing travel between their countries and New York by direct flight, and by sending their workers to Britain by train and boat and then by Skytrain.

For most it is working out more cheaply than the time taken to fly as the time of the employees involved,

such as ships' crews, is not small.

British Airways, Pan-Am, Trans World, El Al, Air India and Iranair, the six International Air Transport Association carriers on the North Atlantic, are all countering Skytrain with standby fares, but early experience has been that their allocation of these cheap seats on their normal scheduled flights was often exhausted by the middle of the week.

British Airways has introduced an executive cabin on its Boeing 747 jumbo jets on most routes, taking up a suggestion of the Airline Users' Committee. This is available to travellers buying full-fare economy tickets who have to ask for a place in it when they make their booking.

Situated immediately behind the first-class cabin, the cabin provides a haven of peace for the businessman who wants to work, or just to relax, on the flight, free from children and in-flight films.

British Airways promises a more restful atmosphere, with a quicker food and beverage service than in the main economy cabin. With such a facility, even at a higher price for the trip

than Laker, the airline could go some way towards combating the advantages which the Skytrain has to offer.

For the businessman with travel plans which can be organized some time ahead, it is worth exploring the other cheap-fare deals which the Laker airlines now offer.

Budget fares are as cheap as standby and guarantee a seat—which standby does not. But the drawback with budget is that the traveller can only say which week he would like to travel, the airline then reserving the right to name the day.

Advance booking charter (ABC) and advance purchase excursion (APEX) are also a lot cheaper than the normal economy. On ABC you must make your booking two months ahead of travel, and you then go on a charter flight, although operated by one of the big Laker airlines. On APEX, the advance booking rule is similar, but travel is on a scheduled service.

On both fares the travel is on identical aircraft with identical in-flight service and standards of safety. But one big advantage of APEX is that far more destinations in North America are avail-

able, and there are more frequent flights.

At the opposite end of the fares scale, Concorde continues to draw a proportion of businessmen for whom time is important, and whose travel budget is not limited.

On the London-Washington Concorde route, British Airways is filling an average of 80 per cent of the seats available on every flight, and reckons that 71 per cent of these passengers are travelling on business. On the London-Bahrain route, 47 per cent of the seats are filled on average and 65 per cent of the passengers are on business.

If operating into New York the load factors (the proportion of seats on offer which are filled) will be even greater than on the London-Washington route. The business communities at either end of the route are expected to embrace the new service with enthusiasm.

The other five London-New York Laker carriers expect to lose some of their first-class traffic to British Airways, but in spite of this only Iranair will invest in Concorde to compete with the British airline.

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.



After years of frustration, the Laker Skytrain is airborne. Rival airlines are offering counter-attractions to the traveller on a budget.

Those rewarding extras

by Margaret Stone

Business travel can be hell. Roads to the airport are crowded, there is an impermissible delay at the airport, the stewardess is slow in bringing the drinks once you are on board, more delays when you arrive are crowned by staying in an hotel which is crumtier than you had thought; and you are missing your wife and family. Yes, business travel can be hell.

Small wonder then that so many more executives are concerned to obtain the maximum number of travel "perks" they can possibly chalk up. What is more, perks not merely alleviate some of the discomforts of travelling but are also a useful weapon in offsetting some of the rigours of a pay policy, whether it be voluntary or involuntary.

There are shags here, of course, because the Inland Revenue has its eye fixed firmly on fringe benefits. But with care travel perks can be rewarding without being financially embarrassing.

One way in which a company can make travelling more endurable for its representatives is to improve the mode of travel. It is hard to give precise figures but several airlines report that more and more British business travellers are switching to first-class travel. It is not hard to find the reason why: if you cannot pay the super-salesman more, you can at least make his life in transit more comfortable.

The move to first-class airline travel might bring more difficulties than originally envisaged. All the experts claim that the food and service in first-class cabins differ much more widely than they do in the tourist/economy section of the aircraft. So the boss's job is to keep

this upgraded salesman happy by choosing the airline with the best menu as well as the prettiest stewardesses.

In a similar vein, and again difficult to quantify, is the attitude of companies to hotel accommodation. More British executives seem to be allowed to stay in better hotels than was the case before.

Another perk for frequent air travellers is membership of an "executive travel" scheme or club organized by the leading international carriers. For a modest subscription (paid for by the company in most cases) British travellers can belong to "executive clubs" such as Pan-Am's Clipper Clubs or TWA's Ambassador Clubs. They can disappear into the more civilized club-room for free refreshments (usually alcoholic) and even a telephone or dictaphone for the enthusiast to carry on working until the last possible moment before departure.

The aspect of international business travel which is changing is the adventurousness of those organizing the annual sales conferences or any other such corporate excursion. Long gone are the days of Blackpool, Scarborough or Harrogate and it appears that even the Costa del Sol or Majorca may be becoming old-hat. Agents specializing in that kind of package are increasingly trying to push their clients and their conferences off to more exotic places like Rio de Janeiro, New York and even the Caribbean, which is reported to be one of the best-selling incentive travel offers.

It is by now widely accepted that sales conferences, business seminars or any other opportunity which gets together members of a company in one spot for anything from a week-end to five days, are half work, and that keeps the Inland Revenue happy, and half pleasure. It is for the company to make sure that the

second half is as well organized as the first if it wants its conferences to be a success.

The travel experts have several points to make about ensuring the success of a sales or incentive conference. They include making sure that the company picks up all the bills, not over-loading the time with organized functions and excursions, and ensuring that everyone gets identical rooms (otherwise jealousy is rife and everyone squabbles).

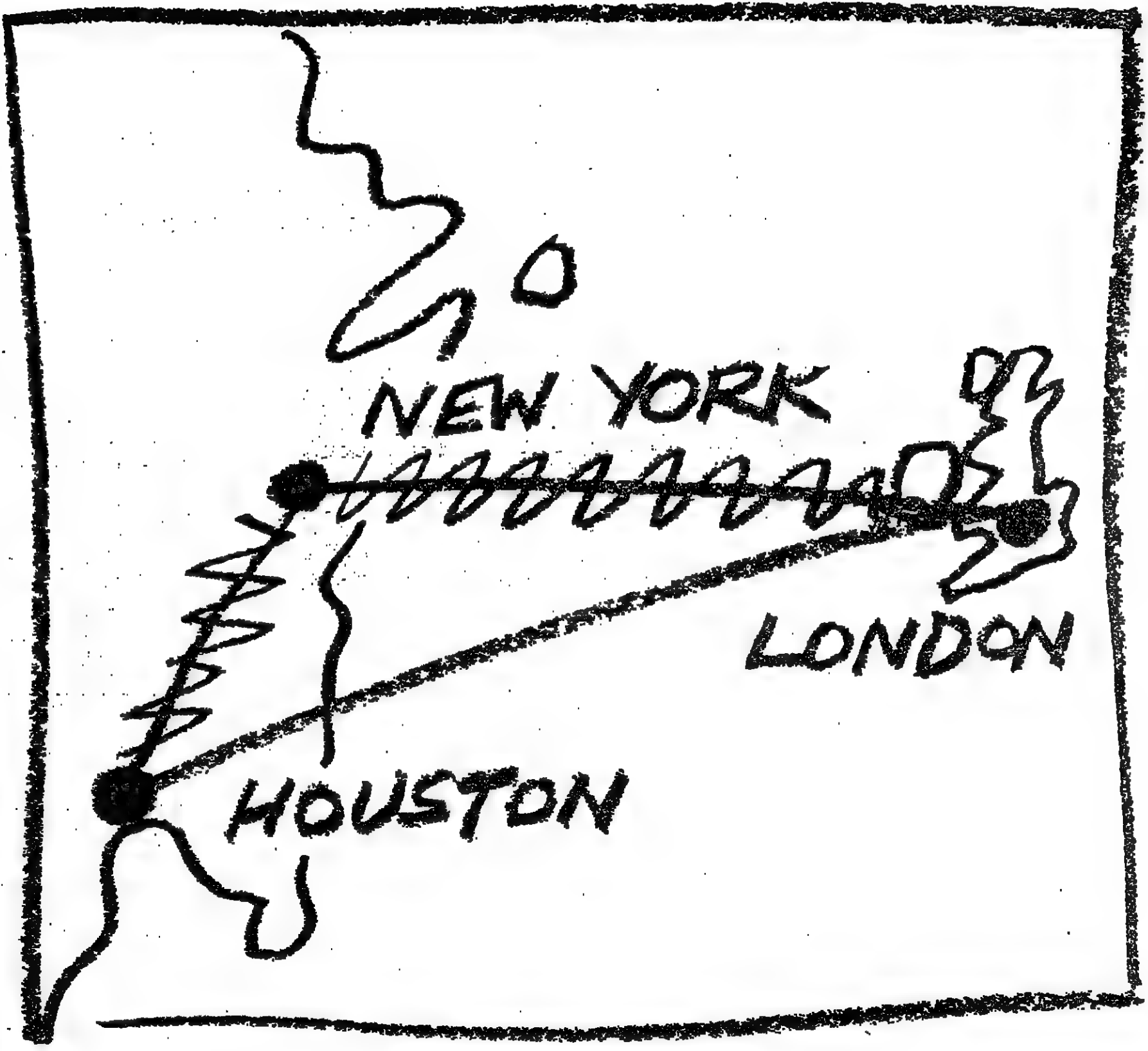
Attending an international sales conference will not put the participants out of pocket with the Inland Revenue, but what happens if you want to take your wife or mistress along? Her presence, if paid for by the company, is in the eyes of the Inland Revenue quite clearly a taxable benefit. But, as always, there are exceptions to that basic rule.

The best form of tax planning to keep your wife by your side in corners of the globe is to make sure that she works for you. In that case her travelling expenses, too, are tax deductible. If the Inland Revenue is going to take this suggestion seriously it will want proper evidence that the working wife really is a working wife and is genuinely on the company payroll.

However, you may not want that full-time commitment, nor may she. The alternative way of getting your wife to accompany you abroad tax-free is to prove that your wife is in Teheran, say, in some necessary category such as hostess or secretary.

The fact that some hostesses appear to be blonde and at least 15 years younger than their husbands does not endear itself to the Inland Revenue. It is unconcerned with the individual's morals but very concerned to make sure that the travelling companion, if she is to be tax-deductible, is genuinely there to work.

The author is Personal Investment and Finance Editor, The Times.



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Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Japan	7	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Germany	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
France	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Italy	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Spain	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sweden	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Belgium	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
United Kingdom	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Canada	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
United States	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Australia	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
South Africa	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
India	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
China	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
South Korea	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Indonesia	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Philippines	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Thailand	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Malaysia	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Singapore	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Brunei	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Maldives	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Yemen	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Algeria	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Tunisia	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Morocco	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Egypt	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Saudi Arabia	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Qatar	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Bahrain	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Oman	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Ukraine	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Poland	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Czech Republic	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Slovakia	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Hungary	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Slovenia	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Croatia	46	47	48	49							



The author is Shipping Correspondent, The Times.

It meant that aircraft travelled with empty seats, or that passengers were turned away from overbooked flights. Those days have gone



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Topees are back in demand

by Patrick O'Leary

managed to rock them
even before you put them
on.

To see something much smarter, I went along to Alkie's, London outfitters, which have been discreetly chivvying customers into making the right decisions for 60 or 70 years. Without a pair of jeans in sight, they assured me many traditional lines remain favourites with business

* The British warm is still the finest overcoat in the world" they said. At the other extreme, white tuxedos are occasionally supplied to shipboard romantics.

Generally, the b-tinness bound for the Middle East choose twin lightweight suits of identical material, one-in tan for day wear, the other dark blue for evening. But sometimes a safari may be substituted for days.

Many articles, including socks, are made of cotton because it absorbs sweat. One unexpected feature of the firm's business: after almost disappearing for some years, topees are again in demand.

[illegible]

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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For Saving
Investing and
House-Purchase

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

EEC ministers set target of 1pc growth increase to save jobs

From Michael Horneby

Luxembourg, Oct 17
EEC Finance Ministers agreed here today on the need for measures to raise the Community's real economic growth rate next year to between 4 and 4.5 per cent. Without such action, the 1978 growth rate is not expected to exceed 3.5 per cent, compared with 2.5 to 3 per cent this year.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said there was a general agreement that without some extra job-creating growth "the pressure for protectionism could become dangerously strong".

The world also has little chance of increasing investment, and a risk of a further economic downturn in 1979.

Mr Gaston Geens, the Belgian Finance Minister, who presided over today's meeting, said the ministers agreed that the extra 1 per cent of growth should be generated by stimulating domestic demand, although it was accepted that the room for manoeuvre would be very limited.

Any action taken would have to be coordinated with non-EEC countries.

A "key element" in assessing the EEC's chances of meeting the new growth target would be the policy of the West German government, Mr Geens said.

During the meeting, Mr Healey said his government was planning to boost the inflationary pressure in the economy by 1 per cent in the next year.

Mr Healey told his colleagues that Britain's improved financial situation would enable it to make a contribution to the overall strategy.

The limits of the strategy would be the limits of the Community's Monetary Fund for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement and domestic credit expansion.

According to Mr Healey, the general view was that Britain and Holland should do more to stimulate economic activity.

In a statement at the end of today's meeting, the ministers agreed that, besides the

ing next year at a minimum real growth in gross domestic product of 4 to 4.5 per cent, they should also seek to reduce the average level of inflation in the Community to 8 per cent, with the national rates ranging from a minimum of 4 per cent to a maximum of 10 per cent.

The Nine also resolved to work for an improvement of the job prospects through "the implementation of a dynamic policy on employment and vocational training and the promotion of labour force mobility".

The finance ministers are to review the progress made towards these goals at their regular monthly meetings. In comments outside today's meeting, Mr Healey said that he had detected "no disposition" among his finance minister colleagues to support proposals for a new drive towards economic and monetary union.

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Varley hint of restructured motor group as Rover men back bargaining reforms

Jones union stewards in split on Leyland vote

By R. W. Shakespeare

A group of 11 senior shop stewards from Leyland's Rover plants in the Midlands have decided to defy the policy of the leadership of their union, the Transport and General Workers', and its more protectionist shop stewards from other car plants, by voting in favour of the company's wage-negotiating and labour relations reforms at a crucial meeting in London today.

Mr Joe Harris, the senior TGWU convenor in the Rover plant at Solihull, said last night he was convinced that he and the rest of the Rover senior stewards would be representing the wishes and the best interests of their rank-and-file members by backing the company plan, which Leyland has said is essential to meet the Government's ultimatum on conditions necessary for further state aid.

"It has been made perfectly clear", he said, "that failure to meet production levels has been the result of disputes, and that to a large extent these have had their roots on questions of pay parity and grading."

"If we hope to achieve wages parity and to sort out wage grades in Leyland, then centralised bargaining is the only way it can be done."

The decision represents the first public split in the ranks of TGWU national officials and stewards who had expressed solid opposition to Leyland's eleven-hour bid to get its proposals

passed at today's meeting of 250 senior shop stewards from all car plants.

All but one of the remaining unions in the car plants—the sheet metal workers—have already agreed to support the proposals which, apart from the question of centralised wage bargaining, cover a general 10 per cent wage increase from next month, pay parity between the plants phased in over the next two years, an incentive scheme based on shop-floor productivity and improved sick pay and lay-off pay.

At the weekend Mr Pat Lowry, British Leyland personnel director, made it clear that without the agreement of the stewards the company could not possibly go to the Government and claim that its conditions for further support had been met.

It has been widely accepted that the consequence of this would be a decision by the Department of Industry to break the company up into smaller units.

The decision by the 11 Rover stewards has clearly been decided by their interpretation of shop-floor opinion and a calculation that they must bow to this rather than to the pressure by other TGWU stewards seeking to preserve their power base through a continuation of plant-level bargaining, which has been backed unequivocally by Mr Jack Jones, the TGWU general secretary.

This seems to support the view that

those who continue their opposition to the reforms may find themselves faced with a shop-floor revolt.

Certainly with a split opening in the ranks of the stewards, British Leyland might feel that it can take some time following today's vote, to try accurately to sound shop-floor opinion before it takes an irrevocable decision to go to the Government and admit that it has failed to meet the conditions that have been laid down.

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, gave a strong hint yesterday that the Government might be forced to make changes in the structure of British Leyland if Leyland Cars shop stewards reject proposals for urgently-needed pay and industrial relations reforms at today's meeting.

He told a press conference in Birmingham: "Time is of the essence. Events are taking over. No amount of public money can save Leyland if they do not produce cars regularly, consistently, and of the highest quality."

If large-scale industrial troubles continued, Leyland could not succeed in its present form. The National Enterprise Board had called for a dramatic improvement.

If this were not forthcoming the NEB would come back to the Government, and if it made recommendations for changes in the structure of the com-

pany "then we shall have to consider them".

The Government and the British people had kept faith with British Leyland to the tune of £350m of financial support. But since the Government stepped in to rescue the group, its share of the home market for cars had fallen disastrously.

It was "a national disgrace" that the importers' share had risen to over 50 per cent.

There was better news last night of strikes which had stopped production of five Leyland models and made over 14,000 men idle.

At Longbridge, a meeting of 800 sheet metal workers decided to return to work immediately, and production of Allegros and Minis was able to resume.

Paint shop employees on strike at Coventry agreed to reopen negotiations, and while these began Marina production was restarted.

Peter Waymark writes: Mr Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland Cars yesterday blamed over-manning and low productivity for the company's troubles. He said "our key problem is quite simply that we do not make enough cars".

Mr Whitaker said that customers do not want our products are simply not true. What is true, absolutely and tragically true, is that because of our own shortcomings we have consistently been unable to the cars into the show-

More use of sterling for export credit proposed

By Christopher Wilkins

Negotiations are under way between the clearing banks, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Treasury and the Bank of England which could open the way to more financing of export credits in sterling.

This would represent an important change in government policy since banks have been under pressure for the past year to finance big buyer credits almost entirely in foreign currency.

There is now a growing urgency for the negotiations to be completed quickly. Talks have been going on for some weeks; but the existing agreement covering export finance between the clearing banks and the ECED, signed yesterday with a number of issues remaining to be resolved.

The scheme under discussion involves a radical change in the previous formula under which much of the export lending carried out by banks has been refinanced by the Government through the ECED.

The formula required that the banks would take loans on to their books up to the equivalent of 22 per cent of their current account balances and there- after all deals would be refinanced.

By autumn the scale of the refinancing had become such a source of concern for the Government that the Chancellor introduced a new dollar financing scheme to curb it.

Beyond certain strict limits, the banks would take loans on to their books up to the equivalent of 22 per cent of their current account balances and there- after all deals would be refinanced.

However, a new element of the scheme would be to allow the banks to take loans on to their books up to the equivalent of 22 per cent of their current account balances and there- after all deals would be refinanced.

The resumption of approval for sterling financing of exports would be strongly supported by British exporters, many of whom have had serious reservations about the currency scheme.

Aside from its complications with documentation (for largely resolved), there has been some uncertainty about whether foreign buyers of British goods would be prepared to take on credits in other currencies than sterling, most notably in the case of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European borrowers.

The ECED now accepts that for sums of up to £20m finance for Russian deals can be arranged in sterling.

Bond support scheme: Growing demand by overseas customers for performance bonds has led to a rapid growth in the ECED's bond support scheme, under which it indemnifies banks or companies issuing the bonds.

Since February, 1975, 71 guarantees have been issued covering contracts worth £1,200m, but of these 42 covering contracts valued at £900m have been issued this year. Cases under consideration are worth more than £2,000m.

September lag in retail sales fuels call for early tax boost to spending

Rise of yen fails to cut Tokyo trade surplus

By Caroline Atkinson

Business is still not brisk in the shops despite a pick-up in sales during the summer from the low levels experienced in the year.

In September the volume of retail trade slipped back a little, according to figures published yesterday by the Department of Trade.

These figures are only provisional and will be revised later this month, but at the moment they can bring little cheer to ministers.

They will add to the mounting pressure on the Government to cut taxes before Christmas to put more money in people's pockets and boost the economy.

It is almost certain that there will be tax cuts in the autumn measures to improve the real economy, and possibly to relieve the upward pressure on the pound by relaxing exchange controls. But the measures are still conditional on weighty arguments—especially for the Ford workers—which are not too far above the Government's 10 per cent limit.

The volume of shop sales dropped by just under 3 per cent last month to 106.1 (1970=100) from 107.2 in August.

The further indication of the sluggish growth in the "real" economy, which has persisted this year despite the strong turnaround in Britain's financial health.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for retail sales released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales by volume 1970=100	Percentage change on same month last year	Sales by value 1970=100	Percentage change on same month last year
1976	108.9	+4.9	+15	
Sept	108.1	+3.8	+16	
Oct	109.2	+1.5	+18	
Nov	109.2	+1.5	+18	
Dec	108.3	-1.5	+16	
1977				
Jan	106.7	-2.1	+12	
Feb	105.7	-6.8	+15	
March	103.1	-11.8	+14	
April	103.4	-14.0	+12	
May	104.4	-12.7	+15	
June	105.8	-11.1	+14	
July	107.0	+4.3	+18	
Aug	107.2	+10.9	+18	
Sept	106.5	+12.1	+14	

Industry is still depressed, as shown by last week's figures for output in August.

There has been a definite improvement in retail business in the past three months, but this is partly because of the comparison with the slump in sales in the three months March to June.

In the latest quarter sales pick-up.

were 2.9 per cent up on the previous quarter in volume terms. But this is still almost 2 per cent below the year-ago level.

In the first nine months of this year the average volume of retail trade was about 3 per cent below the average over the whole of last year.

Government estimates for consumer spending made at the time of the spring Budget were clearly over optimistic. It now appears that people went on saving a fairly high proportion of their incomes in the first half of this year despite the squeeze on earnings as a result of pay restraint and inflation.

The boost to spending power from this summer's tax cuts has now fed through into pay packets. It has helped to increase retail sales, but not as much as some had hoped.

Tourist spending has benefited shopkeepers in London and other tourist centres but, at about 13 per cent, it still accounts for only a small proportion of total sales.

Retail sales give a good guide to total consumer spending, as they cover nearly half of the total. The third quarter figures for total consumer expenditure will be published later this week.

Food shops have suffered the worst fall-off in business so far this year. But consumer duties are now beginning to

By Our Economics Staff

As the dollar plummeted again on the foreign exchanges yesterday, the gold price rose to a 25-month high in London of \$161.125 an ounce at the close.

At the same time Japan announced an increase in its trade surplus in September when it widened to \$1,700m (about £955m).

Dollars were being sold heavily in all major centres yesterday in a continuation of the downward trend of the past two weeks.

This began after the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in Washington last month.

In contrast to last week, the dollar's fall was most marked against the European currencies rather than against the Japanese yen. This was probably because of intervention by the Japanese authorities who said over the weekend that they did not want to see the yen strengthen above 250 to the dollar.

The dollar closed down 1.1 pence from Friday against the Deutsche mark at DM2.264, its lowest level against the mark since last August.

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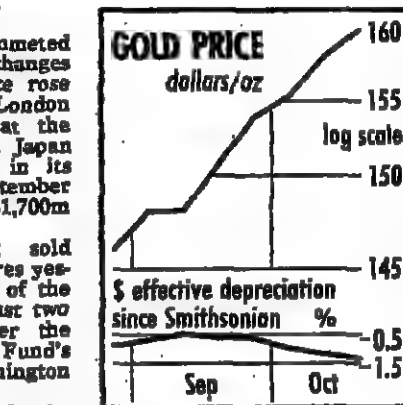
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effect of narrowing Japan's huge trade and current account surplus.

Provisional figures showed that the overall payments surplus rose to \$510m in September from \$292m in August and \$428m in July.

There was an increase in the visible trade balance from \$1,140m in August to \$1,700m in September, and in the current account from \$670m to \$1,400m.

Exports were up by 12 per cent in dollar terms from a year ago and imports by only 3 per cent.

Yesterday saw another weakening in the Canadian dollar, which closed at its all-time low point against the United States dollar at 90.43 cents. But sterling rose to its best level for a year yesterday, closing up 43 points against the dollar at 1.723.

Gold is traditionally in demand in periods of currency instability and the recent weakness of the dollar has seen a steady increase in the gold price. Industrial and investment demand is combining to push up the price.

Financial Editor, page 27

Brussels to enforce steel price measures

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

Action may be taken shortly by the European Commission against steelmakers who infringe the Commission's minimum prices regime which forms part of the anti-crisis measures introduced at the beginning of this year in an effort to stabilise the steel industry.

Community officials have undertaken spot checks among EEC steel producers in the past few months—particularly in relation to prices for reinforcing bars (rebar). Recently they visited a number of British private sector steelmakers, including Sheerness Steel and GKN.

Earlier, the British Steel Corporation was asked to provide details of its price structure.

The price investigations have been prompted by allegations by other European anti-dumping cases against the Italian Brescia and private sector steelmakers.

It is claimed that their rebar prices on exports to other parts of Europe—particularly Germany and France—have been between 20 and 30 per cent below the EEC's minimum prescribed levels.

Last week Viscount Eide, Davignon, the EEC Commissioner for Industry, spent several hours discussing the grievances of other European producers with representatives of Brescia in Rome.

He warned them that unless they agreed to lift their prices to the EEC mandatory levels the Commission would take action against them. This would involve the levying of a turnover or on the volume of steel involved in the shipments which were proved to have infringed the price minima.

The Italian private sector steelmakers, however, have said that if they were to lift their prices to the EEC minima many faced the prospect of being forced out of business.

But there are indications that Brescia—at least some of its plants—might be prepared to raise prices in view of intensified investigations by the Commission, provided the Community agreed to an increase in the volume of rebar exports from private sector Italian steelmakers.

Further talks between the Commission and the offending Italian manufacturers are expected to take place over the next few weeks.

Dumping protest: Five United States steel companies have complained to the Treasury Department that Japanese and Indian exporters are dumping steel wire strand, used in pre-stressed concrete, on the American market.

They claim that the Japanese are charging up to \$190 less per tonne in the United States than on their home market, and the Indians up to \$108 less.

Pilkington to go ahead with £70m float glass plant

By Edward Townsend

Pilkington, Britain's sole producer of float glass, has decided to proceed with its plan to build a £70m float glass plant at St Helens, Merseyside. The investment is the largest in the company's history.

The project, which is likely to receive development area grants for up to 20 per cent of the total cost, was first announced in 1974. It was shelved the following year when Pilkington said £150m of investment was being postponed because of an "inflationary deterioration in trading conditions".

The new plant will employ 370 people drawn from the company's existing sheet glass factory at St Helens, which is to be closed. The remaining 280 sheet glass jobs are to be phased out by transfers, natural wastage and voluntary redundancy.

Pilkington has faced competition in recent years from flat glass imports, although it still claims to supply about 80 per cent of the United Kingdom market.

Lords appeal opens on cartel claim against RTZ

By Edward Townsend

The House of Lords yesterday began hearing an appeal to decide whether senior executives of Rio Tinto-Zinc must give evidence in an American court investigation into allegations of an international cartel among uranium producers.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the American electrical equipment group, is being sued by the United States for \$2,000m (about £1,143m) by 14 American utility power companies to which they undertook to maintain a supply of uranium fuel.

Westinghouse contends that a price-inflation uranium cartel involving among others, RTZ, companies and their directors, made it impossible for them to honour the contract.

They have named RTZ directors whom they wish to be questioned at the United States embassy.

The directors are: Sir Mark Turner, of The Grove, Highgate, London; Lord Shackleton, of Belgrave Square, London; Mr Andrew Edward Buxton, of Bursall Street, Chelsea, London; Mr Peter Daniel, of Treasman Lane, Horsted Keynes, Sussex; Mr Kenneth Bagley, of St John's

St. John's
LA STAMPA
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NEW YORK

Europa

Dollar under stress as pendulum swings to sterling

The calm which had returned to the foreign exchange markets during September following the summer's monetary storms seems to be in jeopardy once again as a result of the recent sharp decline of the dollar against all other currencies.

Granted, the central banks have become skilled at keeping the situation under control, and having made a number of adjustments, notably to the Japanese currency's parity, they have succeeded, sometimes by huge purchases of dollars, in maintaining relatively stable rates—266 yen and DM2.32 to the dollar, and \$1.74 to the pound. This said, however, they have not succeeded in neutralising the pressures or preventing their effects from building up and erupting from time to time.

In particular, the great pendulum swing which started a few months ago in the West between the United States and its partners is continuing inexorably. On one side, it is pushing the dollar down, despite the steady rise in American interest rates. As a result of the Federal Reserve System's restrictive policy, overnight rates have now reached 6½ per cent and prime rate 7½ per cent, whereas the money supply has risen 11 per cent, still much higher than the target of 6½ per cent.

On the other side, the European currencies are being pushed up, hence the continuing decline of interest rates. The pound is still well to the forefront in these developments. Here, special factors in addition to those common to all currencies are coming into play, for instance the prospect for North Sea oil revenue and

the continued high level of long-term interest rates (12 per cent). These divergent trends are producing an extraordinary result. Following a further reduction in minimum lending rate to 5 per cent, British rates—in the short term at least—are lower than in the United States, 6 per cent against 6½ per cent for overnight money and 7 per cent compared with 7½ per cent in the case of prime rate. Moreover, in the forward market the pound is now being quoted, not at a discount but at a premium, indicating that the experts expect it to continue rising steadily.

Who would have believed a mere 10 months ago that such a situation could have come about? Excesses in any direction are disruptive, however, and Britain still has the problem of keeping the situation under control by channelling the somewhat artificial influx of capital and maintaining a realistic exchange rate which will not undermine exports and business activities. Unfortunately, despite the low interest rates (inflation is still 8 per cent) and notwithstanding the accumulation of reserves, which, at more than \$17,000m, are getting up towards the levels of West Germany and Saudi Arabia, the pound has once again been forced up to \$1.77 and beyond, only if the dollar is taken in hand in the United States will these pressures ease.

The fundamental problem is undoubtedly the American balance of payments deficit, which is posing an increasingly serious threat to the stability of Western currencies and economies.

£4 increase for bank managers

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporters pay deal, giving £4 a week, has been agreed for 1,300 managers and assistant managers at Williams and Glyn's, backdated to July 1. It is the first English clearing bank to settle under phase two for other than non-clerical staff in the present round of negotiations.

The National Union of Bank Employees has told the bank it intends to reopen negotiations for further increases if there is a "drastic change" in Government, TUC and CBI policy, or if there is a pay explosion. The statement was noted by the bank.

A settlement in Lloyds, National Westminster and Barclays is being held up because of disagreement between Nube and the staff associations. Nube wants to settle for phase two increases but the staff associations are seeking a 10 per cent increase from August. The issue is to go to arbitration.

At Midland, the employers are refusing to make a settlement and Nube is taking the management to arbitration. The clearing banks have asked Nube to reconsider a decision to withdraw from joint negotiating machinery it shares with the staff associations. However, Mr. Leif Mills, general secretary, said that the union would not be "dragged back" to joint bargaining.

Strike at British Oxygen begins to threaten industry

By Our Labour Staff
A strike by workers at British Oxygen Co. which will have a serious impact on wide areas of industry if it is protracted, is already beginning to bite.

Corning, the American glass manufacturer, has laid off 400 workers at its Sunderland factory. Two of its seven production furnaces have been shut and another is running at a low level.

A spokesman said: "We are trying to conserve what stocks of oxygen we have. We have had no deliveries for more than a week, and if the strike continues there will be further lay-offs." The factory employs 3,000 people.

About 300 men at the Scott-Lithgow shipyards on the Lower Clyde are to be laid off this morning. Mr. Ross Belch, managing director, said the yards, which employ more than 8,000 people, managed to maintain production last week despite shortage of industrial gases. But half of the

Maritime forum gives stern warning on 'suicidal' cost of subsidized tonnage

By Michael Bally
Shipping Correspondent
Britain and other world shipbuilding countries are on a suicidal course that could drag free world shipping, as well as shipbuilding, down in the 1980s, according to the International Maritime Industry Forum.

Policies on the lines of Britain's recent £116m deal with Poland could lead governments with debts totalling up to \$50,000m over the next seven years, and subsidies running at nearly \$2,000m a year from next year, the forum, which represents world ship owners, shipbuilders, banks and oil industries, said yesterday.

Even more serious could be the impact of free world shipping of subsidised tonnage, particularly for

eastern block and developing countries.

Annual losses on world tanker operations are already expected to rise from \$400m in 1976 to \$2,000m in 1980, and serious problems are emerging in the dry bulk sector, and in liner and specialised shipping.

Clearly, the government-induced construction of further surplus tonnage would dangerously aggravate an already critical situation, the forum says in a report circulated to governments, and published yesterday.

"Unsurprisingly, confidence in the operation of markets and in the value of shipping is restored, normal sources of finance for new ships will be seriously limited. It is only too likely that many shipping companies, including some of long experience and high

reputation for safe and efficient operation, will be forced to withdraw wholly or in part from shipping, or go into liquidation unless government help is provided."

"The prospect must be faced that the whole structure of ownership, management, and operation of the free world's shipping may be dramatically changed if the depressing effect of over-tonnage is not removed and if present policies continue."

Introducing the report, at a London press conference yesterday, Sir James Dunne, IMIF chairman, disclosed that western European shipbuilders, now in the throes of their own negotiations with governments, took a more optimistic view, estimating shipyard aid at \$1,000m rather than \$2,000m to 1980, but they still agreed with the general terms of the report.

Figures for the volume of design work in hand also provide little ground for optimism. In 1976, the volume of work in hand was 67 per cent below the 1975 level, and 67 per cent below the 1974 level.

Because of different working patterns, 76 per cent of public offices have more than a year's work in hand. But RIBA points out that the decline in public sector activity is reflected by a predicted 20 per cent drop in staffing requirements by March 1978.

The latest figures do not include the Anglo-Polish shipbuilding package which still remains to be completed and terms finally agreed. Final agreement on the deal is not expected much before the end of this month.

It also noted that the inflow of orders reflected the intensive marketing efforts undertaken by British Shipbuilders and individual yards.

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THE ECONOMY

	Growth (per cent) industrial production (1)	Investment (2)	Wage increases (per cent) (3)	Budget deficit — (3.4)	Stability trade balance (2.4)	Inflation rate per cent (1)
United States	5	8	8	-2.5 (-4.5)	-2.4 (-3.6)	5.5
West Germany	-2	4	7	-2.9 (-3.5)	+2.9 (+2.9)	3
France	-3	1	10	0.5 (-1.2)	2.7 (-3.8)	10
Great Britain	-3	3	6	-5.5 (-7)	-0.2 (-0.2)	9
Italy	3	3	30	-9 (-1300)	-0.6 (-80)	10

(1) Three-month average expressed as annual rate.

(2) Estimate for 1977.

(3) Estimate for fiscal 1977-78.

(4) As percentage of gnp and in national currency (000m)

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS

	Annual growth per cent in money supply (M1) (5)	Day to day (6)	Prime rate (7)	Against the dollar (8)	Against basket of 6 currencies (9)	Change in stock exchange per cent index (10)
Dollar	11	6½	7.50	—	100.0	-3
Deutsche mark	8	4	6.00	2.28 (1.15)	114.5 (113.7)	1
Franc	6	8½	9.30	4.85 (+1)	92.2 (91.9)	6
Pound	12	6	7.0	1.76 (+0.8)	86.6 (86.5)	-2
Lira	20	12	17.0	882 (0)	77.5 (78.1)	(-4)

(5) Six months moving average expressed as annual rate.

(6) Figures in parentheses give percentage change in last month.

(7) End December 1975 = 100. Figure in parentheses gives position last month. Currencies are five

listed in table plus Japanese yen.

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How misrouted flights handicap export effort

From Mr G. C. H. Lawson

Sir, Having written to you on occasions in the past drawing attention to the substantial positive balance of trade between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world when aggregating both exports of completed cars and components, I simply cannot allow the occasion to pass without offering you my congratulations on your leadership of October 7.

Quite clearly, I and many other like-minded people have been able to convince you of the case against import controls and in congratulating you can I urge you and your readers to think about one other aspect of this problem?

The component industry's ability to export depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is executive ability to attend meetings at customers' offices in and around Europe and the rest of the world at pre-arranged times. I am sure I am not unique in having experienced on two occasions in the last six weeks the embarrassment of being transported by British Airways to a city other than that which I had intended and purchased a

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gold in the limelight

Gold bugs had not been expecting bullion to move so effortlessly and quickly over the \$160 an ounce level, as it did yesterday, so soon after establishing a stable \$150 base. And this, of course, put gold shares in the limelight yesterday. With the market commencing a state of flux, the stage looks set for bullion to have another good run. Not perhaps as good as 1972-74 but useful enough to put equity and commodity markets into the shade.

The precedent, of course, is 1974, when gold knocked on the \$200 door. But the real test then was inflation after the oil crisis while today the worry is that we are heading for recession into deeper recession. Hardly a backdrop for another boom in gold.

Still gold is the psychological metal par excellence where it is foolish to swim against the tide. So where does that leave gold shares? In recent months there have been knockouts off any other sector but they have also been catching up after the abysmal performance in the wake of the South African political upsets.

In ex-premium terms—and that is where the market really is—the index of gold shares against bullion has moved from a low of 0.55:1 to around 0.77:1 compared with the 1.75:1 level in the good old days when investors were discounting everything in gold.

With the market now demanding much higher yields to compensate for political uncertainties, the best that can be hoped for is a return to the 1:1 level which is only likely to be achieved—given the high cost of production in South African mines—when gold goes through \$180.

Although marginal mines—ERPM rose up to 432p yesterday—have again been in the vanguard of the rise, my advice is still to stay with the good quality mines with a premium flavour like the highly rated Rand, Vaal Reef or Harties, especially as New York (now half the whole market) will not touch marginals.

Meanwhile, the quarrel has opened yesterday with Gold Fields of South Africa's suits showing that it is the big operations West and East Driefontein that are pushing up profits on the back of increased production. It will not be until the December figures that we see the marginals showing their leverage to the higher gold price now.

Self regulation

Accountants prepare the ground rules

Within the next few weeks Lord Cross of Chelsea should publish his eight-man committee's review of the disciplinary procedures of British accountancy bodies and make recommendations for improvement. It is before he does the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales will take the bull by the horns by saying that it demands that self-regulation is going to work, then justice must not only be done, but demonstrably seen to be done.

Next week, then, the Institute will beaming (and no doubt considerably embarrassing) firms and individual accountants involved in two Department of Trade inspectors' reports, and will also make a general statement on how it intends to treat future inspectors' reports.

For although the contents of the Cross review are a closely guarded secret no one within the profession seriously expects it to commend anything other than self-regulation.

This will be in accord with the view of the Department of Trade, which would much prefer the accountants to regulate themselves, even if Mr Hattersley, in referring to the Smith/Biggs merger, seems to be suggesting that The Stock Exchange can't. Much of the Cross review, therefore, is likely to be made up of recommendations of ways in which self-regulation can be seen to be effective.

But the problems in self-regulation are legion. First there is the difficulty that auditors may be accountable at law for their performance. Second, and perhaps more difficult, is the problem of judging where competence shades into negligence and negligence into dishonesty.

Questions of technical competence are clearly within the self-regulatory jurisdiction of the various institutes, but negligence and dishonesty are the province of the law, and the Department of Trade reports. It would be no less self-regulation which merely required accountants already criticized by the department's inspectors, but the law of libel still restricts other comments.

But many of the problems faced by self-

discipline would also be faced by discipline by a state imposed body. The profession is clearly girding itself to keep its valued independence, but the debate should begin, not end, with the publication of Cross.

Mothercare Expectations were too high

With Marks & Spencer reporting today and British Home Stores on Wednesday, the market expects Mothercare to open a "retailer's week" in fine style. However, it turned out that Mothercare's decision to build up stocks at the expense of cash was badly timed in the light of a depressed summer for consumer spending. Moreover, it was caught by a switch in sales from the high margin goods like toys and prams to cheaper lines, so it had to go in for some extensive price cutting to dispose of old season stocks.

But in spite of pressure on United Kingdom margins there is nothing much wrong with the 26 per cent growth in pretax profits to £5.4m and the market disappointment with the figures—the shares were 12p down at 184p yesterday—reflects nothing more significant than stale bull positions being unwound.

Unlike many high quality retail stocks, Mothercare reckons there is still plenty of potential left in the home market. It now operates 166 British stores and aims ultimately for between 225 to 250. Moreover, store size is increasing with the current average of 2,800 sq ft rising to around 4,000 sq ft.

Competition has so far made little impact. Boots has launched a "Baby Boots" range, but Mothercare claims the initial impact on local sales is soon dissipated and other retail giants have looked at the market but decided against an attempt in view of Mothercare's dominance.

But this may not be the case in Mothercare's newest market, the United States, where profits will not make any significant impact until 1980 and competition can be expected to be a good deal fiercer.

Mothercare should make profits of £15m this year, which suggest a p/e ratio of 15.4. This is at the lower end of the scale for comparable stocks and some improvement might be expected against the sector.



Having badly underperformed the life sector during the past three months, shares in Hambro Life, whose managing director is Mr Mark Weinberg (above), were stirred into action by yesterday's interim results jumping 10 per cent to 275p.

New annual premiums, which measured by initial commissions represent about 85 per cent of the total business, shaded down from £13.8m to £12.2m. But last year's interim figures were given an extraordinary boost by the sale of maximum allocation plans in the first quarter and the latest figure compares favourably with the £9.4m recorded in the previous half.

Meanwhile single premium business dropped from £29.4m to £22.5m reflecting Hambro's increased emphasis on long-term contract business.

Hambro reports that new business has been running significantly ahead of last year since June 30 and earlier outside expectations of a 20 per cent rise in profits to around £5.3m this year may prove conservative.

However, income considerations were by far the most important factor behind yesterday's rise. As a stock market newcomer Hambro has raised the interim payment by 20 per cent.

But the group's indication that it is prepared to drop last year's 1.75 times cover a shade now that the group is on a firm footing could mean at least a 25 per cent increase in the total dividend this year. If so the prospective yield even after yesterday's surge forward would be 10.5 per cent—almost double the sector average, and would help bring Hambro into line.

Ever since Labour came to power in 1974 the TUC has been working towards an economy plan from top to bottom with the unions involved at every point. From the beginning, they envisaged the interplay of industrial action at four levels.

From the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) and National Enterprise Board, and other joint bodies preparing overall plans at the top, to the economic development committees and latterly the sector working parties formulating more detailed targets for individual industries, and identifying bottlenecks. Then to company level, where the final decisions are made and for which the Bollock report was put to the basis, and to the shop floor where those decisions are implemented.

The network of committees for the two top levels is, of course, a secure working party (SWP) set up since the beginning of last year to forward the strategy for industry which the government put to the NEDC two years ago. But so far, the machinery has not borne fruit.

The central aim has been to revitalize manufacturing industry, on which the achievement of trade union social and economic objectives depends, but output, investment, and employment have continued to fall and import penetration has gone on rising.

A great gap remains between what national, regional and sectional joint bodies find to be desirable, and what is actually done by the companies which create Britain's wealth.

So the TUC has called union and SWP representatives to a special conference, to be held at Congress House in a fortnight's time, to try to find out what is actually happening at

the lower levels of the planning machinery, and to consider with them what more the unions can do.

The TUC have long been disappointed at the slowness of international recovery from the depression, critical of the Government's economic policy, and impatient at the failure of companies to make planning agreements; but they believe there is a prospect of faster and more sustained growth.

The meeting is not mainly concerned with the failures of the other parties in the machinery. It will concentrate on the trade union role in the companies, and the link with the working parties. "This is a crucial issue, and holds the key to many planning developments," says Mr David Lea, head of the TUC economic department, and one of two officers recently appointed to be assistant general secretaries, who has supplied much of the thrust for the planning policy.

The TUC's 1976 economic review included a checklist of questions which trade union representatives might put to SWPs and in discussion with individual companies about their investment and production

Eric Wigham

Britain's industrial plan: can the unions play a more effective role?

given under the Industry Act. The TUC is thinking in terms of government sanctions to make companies conclude planning agreements.

They are not happy with present provision for the disclosure of company information to unions. The clauses in the Employment Protection Act may be too narrow for planning purposes, and the procedure for involving those in the Industry Act are so cumbersome that the TUC suspects they have never been invoked. They wonder if it would be useful to take a cluster of cases to the Government under the relevant part of the Act.

Ultimately, however, they regard legislation on industrial democracy, along the lines of the resolution adopted at the Trades Union Congress conference in September, as essential to the right to information on corporate plans as well as the right to participate in their formulation.

The resolution was a compromise one, calling for legislation which might result in trade union representation on company boards or, if they preferred it, in the extension of collective bargaining to provide

for wider trade union influence over policy. The argument for industrial democracy implicit in the coming conference is that it is necessary for effective national planning. It suggests that no purpose is served by generating about objectives at national level, or by drawing blueprints for the various sectors of industry to induce companies to make the decisions necessary to give the blueprints substance.

The best way to do that, and to ensure that the decisions are fully carried out, it is suggested, is for unions representing the workers to participate in them. And the first step is for the unions themselves to set up company-wide organizations such as the joint representative committees which Bullock recommended.

It may seem strange to outside observers that in discussing a national plan designed to reinvigorate manufacturing industry, nothing is said about over-manning, or restrictive labour practices. The TUC may reply that once workers' representatives are sharing in the direction of the company they will become very conscious of the need to make the best use of manpower in a competitive world.

The TUC believes, as do others, that the benefits of North Sea oil, while they last, should be used to reconstruct the country's manufacturing base. They also believe that, to do this, it is necessary to have a plan that works. Their economic committee intend to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Industry when the conference is over, to ask for clear statements as to what practical steps the Government intends to take.

Brazil feels the blast of world recession

Brazil's iron and steel export plans have received several severe blows during the past few months.

United States Steel has withdrawn from the \$3,300m development of the 18,000 million ton Carajás ore reserves. The Japanese have withdrawn from one large steel plant, aimed at the export market, and are now dragging their feet on another. They have also announced that they are to cut their offtake of iron ore from Brazil by 20 per cent, while the EEC has placed quotas on imports of Brazilian pig iron, effectively freezing sales for the rest of the year.

The situation illustrates the obstacles facing the expansion plans of this important third world country, on which it hoped to rely both to pay off the existing debt, now standing at around \$30,000m, and to convince the market of its suitability for more loans.

It is also no longer clear that when the present world recession comes to an end, if it ever really does, Brazil will be able to sell abroad the quantities of steel and ore she had anticipated.

In May, US Steel announced that it was no longer interested in developing the giant Carajás ore reserves in association with CVRD, the state mining company, at least in the near future. This project was to cost \$3,300m and involved the building of a 500-mile electrified railway to the coast.

Some 22 million tons of ore would have to be sold each year, at \$16 a ton, for the project to be viable. After US Steel withdrew, CVRD checked course and sounded out Japan in an almost desperate search for new partners. They visited Britain, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, France and even Romania, but they came back empty handed.

Now Senator Siqueira Ueki, Minister of Mines and Energy, says that Brazil will go it alone on a project of reduced scale, which is estimated to cost \$1,500m. The Brazilian steel industry is now in a state of panic. If ore from Carajás is not put on the market soon, it will not win customers in the foreseeable future. It remains to be seen whether the Brazilians will be able to undertake the project on their own.

So far, national enterprises have proved unwilling to tackle large industrial projects without massive overseas participation and technological help. A great deal of the country's steel industry is now in a state of panic. If ore from Carajás is not put on the market soon, it will not win customers in the foreseeable future. It remains to be seen whether the Brazilians will be able to undertake the project on their own.

now being developed round the world, 10 of them in Africa.

Although the Carajás ore has the advantages of proximity to the United States market, and is of a very high grade, it has to compete with Venezuela, where all the major investments have already been made. African, Indian and Australian ores

The bleak situation in the Brazilian steel industry has been caused partly by developed nations falling over themselves to lend funds and sell equipment and partly by government pressure. Patrick Knight reports

would be just as attractive to the Japanese, seen until now as major customers. The Carajás project had been envisaged originally in conjunction with a Japanese financed 12 million tons steel plant at the Atlantic Ocean end of the railway, at the port of Itaquí, capable of berthing the deepest draught vessels. Nigerian Steel withdrew from that in 1976, and United States Steel turned down the offer of the state steel authority, Siderbrás, to take its place.

Another important steel export project is to be the Tubarão plant in Espírito Santo. The first three million tons phase of this project will cost \$2,200m and work was due to start this year. A second stage would cost a further \$3,800m and also produce three million tons. Japanese participation had been agreed, along with Italian.

The Japanese have now said that in view of the poor prospects for selling steel on world markets, they will not invest any further, while Brazil had hoped for 90 per cent overseas financing. The Japanese are in no mood to increase their stake from 25 per cent to 35 per cent as the Brazilians would like.

Not only has Japan said she is no longer interested in the Tubarão project coming on stream in the early 1980s, she is also to reduce her offtake of ore from Brazil by 20 per cent. Japan is Brazil's chief ore customer, and bought about a third, worth some \$300m last year.

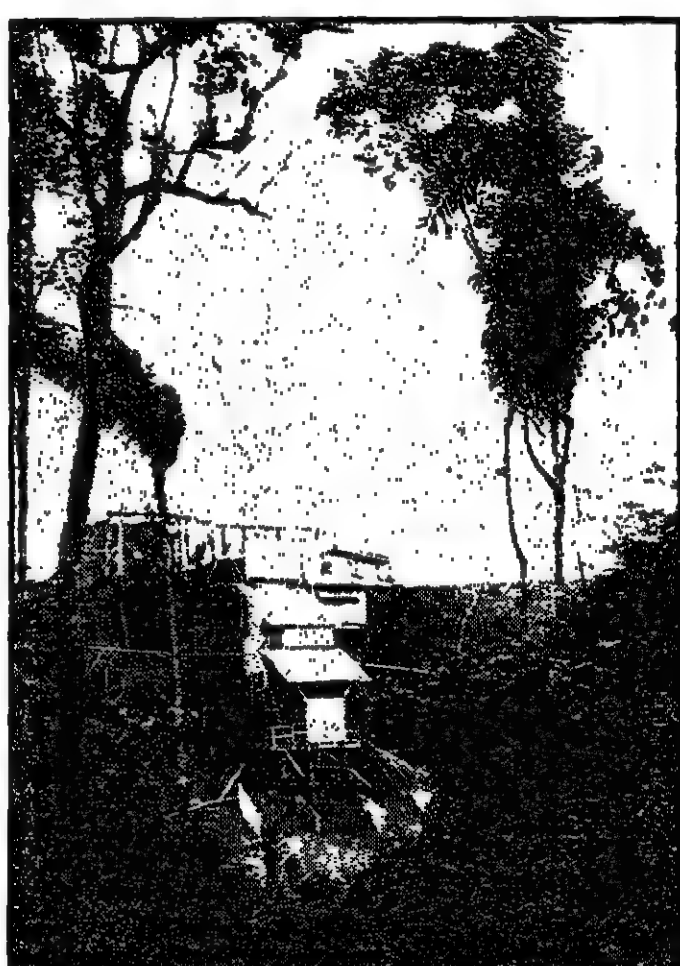
The cutback will cost Brazil \$60m in a full year. Brazil earned \$995m from ore exports in 1976, but sales are down by 16 per cent from 43 million tons in the first eight months of 1977, to 38 million tons in the first eight months of this year.

This latest decision comes after a cutback in orders from European customers ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. In addition the EEC is to freeze imports of Brazilian pig iron until the end of this year, and place a ceiling of 300,000 tons on imports next year.

Brazilian industry pays 25 per cent less for its pig iron than do Europeans. Brazil argues that her iron costs less because labour is cheaper and that charcoal, rather than coal, is used to smelt it. They further argue that transport costs are lower, which does not seem plausible.

The present bleak situation has been partly caused by financial institutions and equipment exporters in the developed countries "falling over themselves" to lend funds and sell equipment to countries such as Brazil. They seem never to have paused to consider how much steel would be available round the world, if all the plans came to fruition, and were to operate anywhere near full capacity.

Not that the developed countries are entirely to blame. There has been strong Brazilian government pressure for the steel sector to be built up quickly, so as to eliminate the need for imports of steel, which can cost more than is earned from ore sales, and for strategic independence.



Small beginnings in 1973 on the site of the Carajás iron ore project in Brazil: but will it ever come to maturity?

Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co Limited announce that with effect from Thursday, October 13, 1977, their Base Rate for lending will be reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent per annum.

Interest payable under the Bank's Demand Deposit Scheme on sums of £500 up to £100,000 will be at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. Interest rates for larger amounts will be quoted on application.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

100 Wood Street

London EC2P 2AJ

Telephone: 01-638 8011



Business Diary: The two blanketeers • Coca-Cola's just deserts?

It takes some doing to keep sex out of a novel about a man who founded the family fortune on beds, but Richard Early has seen to it that in his first novel *Apprentice* (Routledge £4.50) there is nothing but would bring a blush into the cheek of the young person.

The apprentice of the title, you see, is Thomas Early, the founder of what is now the quoted Winney blanketeer-maker, Charles Early and his son, Richard, the novelist is the fifth times great grandson of Thomas.

Thomas was indeed early to blanket making. He started as an apprentice in 1689 when he was 14. Early the novelist came late to fiction: this is his first novel and he's 70.

Richard, or Master Richard as he is still sometimes called in Winney, is honorary president of the family firm. He told Business Diary Editor Ross Davies yesterday that he decided to try a novel after collaborating with Alfred Plummer on the firm's history, *The Blanket Makers*. This was published by Routledge in 1969, as part of the celebrations of the firm's 200th anniversary. Under an avuncular whereby the blanketeer takes some of the prize, the novel deals with the firm's history from the end of his apprenticeship in 1676. Richard Early

licence where fiction takes over from fact. For instance, is sent on a fictional trip to the American colonies, and is even permitted an affair with a half-breed girl from Massachusetts called Lily—but no ripping of things into the sheets here: the only bedding his descendant permits is the blanket the firm sells to the Hudson's Bay Company.

"I based all that on what I would do myself," the author said yesterday. "They're both very honourable—as a lot of people still are nowadays."

If we leave young Tom where a young man ought to be—on the right side of the blanket—we haven't seen the last of him. Richard Early is now half-way through the sequel, to be called *Master Weaver*. In this our hero marries the real-life Winifred Wild, if not the girl next door, then somebody a little nearer home.

Winifred was the daughter of a Swindon fellmonger, the man who removes wool from the hides of sheep carcasses. Ah, the romance of business!

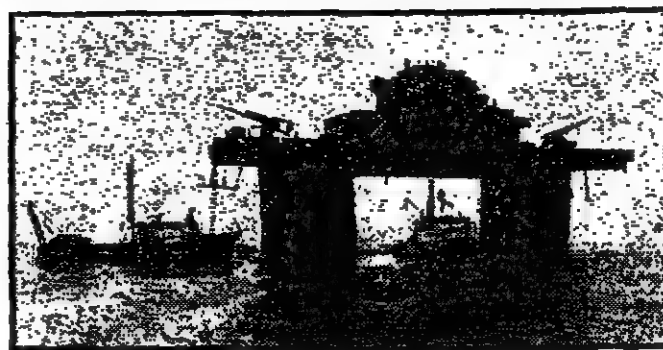
Sam Ayoub, the treasurer of the Coca-Cola Company, has been appointed president of a new concern, Coca-Cola Middle East, in a move which seems to point towards the company's removal from the Arab League boycott list. Ayoub, Georgia-based

in the Arab League had books for 10 years for supplying concentrate to an Israeli bottler. Although five Arab countries, Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia and Tunisia continued to shake their distrust with him, the ban was enough to shut out the company from the world's fastest-growing market.

Enter Sam Ayoub, an Egyptian-born naturalized American, who last month concluded 13 months of negotiations with his former countrymen that could at worst give the company a foothold in the "central" Arab market and at best open up the lot.

Coca-Cola and the Egyptians have signed a deal in which the American firm will manage and take a half share in a new \$50m citrus fruit plantation at Ismailia. If Coca-Cola comes off the Egyptian blacklist, and presumably the Egyptians support the company's case when the league discusses the ban in Tunis next month.

Ayoub is giving up the treasurer'ship of the parent company to take on the new job, but will remain a vice-president. His new job will be to encourage local businessmen through-out the Arab countries to take out bottling franchises—and since the company mentions specific territories, among them Saudi Arabia, it must be presumed high hopes are held of Tunis.



The Tongue Sands fort: what can it tell us?

to be made within the company by the man who can get Coca-Cola off the hook in India. First the Gandhi and then the Desai government have demanded that control of the Coca-Cola operation should be handed over to a new, Indian-controlled concern.

Coca-Cola is resisting this demand, primarily because it would involve the handing over to the Indians of the secret formula for Coke which is imported in concentrate form. The company has offered to step up exports from India in compensation for the loss of control, but the formula that doesn't seem to be working.

But for its anti-aircraft guns, still trained heavenwards, the Second World War fort at

Tongue Sands in the Thames estuary might easily be mistaken for a small oil platform. Indeed, such is the similarity that the fort—of four floating out from Gravesend and sunk in the estuary—is now being used to test the performance of reinforced concrete in sea water.

The findings may influence the building and maintenance of oil production platforms in the North Sea.

The project at Tongue Sands is being carried out by the Taylor Woodrow Research Laboratory as part of Concrete and Oceans, a £300,000 research programme which the Construction Industry Research and Information Association is handling for the Department of the Environment.

Yesterday, Business Diary was unable to discover who built the Tongue Sands fort, which appears to have lasted well. Taylor Woodrow don't think they did, although they did contribute to Operation Phoenix, the construction of the Mulberry ports, during the war.

This involved producing large concrete units, each weighing 7,000 tons. Three times work was stopped by doodlebugs, once by a strike. The story is told of how on the latter occasion, Frank Taylor (now Sir Frank), founder of the company, visited the yard and ruined a black Homburg hat and his best black overcoat after pitching in and pouring concrete.

The battle now, of course, is to win oil platform contracts. Meanwhile, Taylor Woodrow, at least, is holding the fort.

The dollar opened mainly lower on Friday's closing levels against leading currencies in light, nervous trading, dealers said. Against the mark it dropped to about 2.2655 at one stage from Friday's 2.2747-57 but rallied slightly on reports of a shooting death aboard the hijacked German airliner, but the recovery was short-lived, they said—News agency London report.



Co-operative Bank

With effect from 17th October, 1977 the following rates will apply

Base Rate Change

From 7% to 6% p.a.	Also:
7 Day Deposit Accounts	3% p.a.
1 Month Deposit Accounts	3½ p.a.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar finished with further gains against major currencies on foreign exchange markets yesterday. The pound, which had been steady at 2.2750, rose to 2.2800, while the franc climbed to 6.5500 from 6.5400. The yen advanced to 163.50 from 163.00. The dollar's gains were attributed to a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates in the near future. The dollar's strength was also helped by a report that the Japanese government might raise its foreign exchange reserves.

Spot Position of Sterling

The pound's position on the foreign exchange market was steady yesterday. It was quoted at 2.2800 against the dollar. The pound's value was supported by a report that the Bank of England might raise interest rates in the near future. The pound's strength was also helped by a report that the British government might raise its foreign exchange reserves.

Forward Levels

The forward levels for the pound were steady yesterday. The three-month forward rate was quoted at 2.2800. The six-month forward rate was quoted at 2.2800. The one-year forward rate was quoted at 2.2800. The forward rates were supported by a report that the Bank of England might raise interest rates in the near future.

Gold

The price of gold was steady yesterday. It was quoted at \$380.00 per ounce. The price of gold was supported by a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates in the near future. The price of gold was also helped by a report that the United States government might raise its gold reserves.

UK metal stocks

The prices of UK metal stocks were steady yesterday. The price of copper was quoted at 1.2500. The price of zinc was quoted at 1.1500. The price of lead was quoted at 1.0500. The prices of metal stocks were supported by a report that the British government might raise its metal reserves.

Air Liquide increase

The price of Air Liquide increased yesterday. It was quoted at 1.2500. The price of Air Liquide was supported by a report that the French government might raise its Air Liquide reserves.

Bank Base Rates

The bank base rates were steady yesterday. The base rate for the Bank of England was quoted at 10.00%. The base rate for the Federal Reserve was quoted at 10.00%. The base rates were supported by a report that the Bank of England might raise interest rates in the near future.

Table with 5 columns: 1976/77, Low, Company, High, and P/E. It lists various companies and their financial data.

Base Rate Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited announce that on and after 18th October 1977 its BASE RATE will be 6% per annum.

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 17.—New York stock prices closed mostly lower, although much of the selling came early in the session. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was off 1.30 points to 820.34. The S&P 500 index declined, with about 540 higher. Volume totaled 17.34 million shares down from 20.41 million Friday. Although the industrial average gained 3.47 points on Friday, it was down a net of 18.71 points for the week. Rates have been rising as the Federal Reserve tightens monetary policy to hold back rapid expansion of the money supply and prevent it from feeding inflation. Brokers said the market also showed negative effects from a report that businessmen feel the lack of an adequate long-term economic policy on the part of President Carter has contributed to growing uncertainty that is undermining business and investors' confidence.—AP-Dow Jones.

Gold gains heavily

New York, Oct. 17.—Gold futures trading on the New York Commodity Exchange was active and gained heavily yesterday. The price of gold advanced to \$380.00 per ounce from \$375.00. The gain was attributed to a report that the Federal Reserve might raise interest rates in the near future. The price of gold was also helped by a report that the United States government might raise its gold reserves.

Commodities

The prices of commodities were steady yesterday. The price of oil was quoted at \$15.00 per barrel. The price of wheat was quoted at \$1.50 per bushel. The price of corn was quoted at \$1.00 per bushel. The prices of commodities were supported by a report that the United States government might raise its commodity reserves.

Discount market

The discount market was steady yesterday. The discount rate for the Bank of England was quoted at 10.00%. The discount rate for the Federal Reserve was quoted at 10.00%. The discount rates were supported by a report that the Bank of England might raise interest rates in the near future.

Money Market Rates

The money market rates were steady yesterday. The money rate for the Bank of England was quoted at 10.00%. The money rate for the Federal Reserve was quoted at 10.00%. The money rates were supported by a report that the Bank of England might raise interest rates in the near future.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Late rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End, Oct 28. 5 Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Drummond's
Freedom
Suitings ...ask your tailor!

MAN IN WOOL
Pure new wool

[illegible]

